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Agricultural.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK TRADE.

During the past two months the cattle trade has been comparatively steady, the changes in prices of one week being offset by a corresponding gain or loss during the next, so that taken together the general average of prices is about the same. We think that the heaviest run of cattle for the season is about over, and that the future promises to see prices considerably advanced, especially in good cattle. The western markets are all reported very firm, and when the Texan run is over, higher prices may naturally be looked for. The season for Texans in an ordinary year would have closed a month ago, but the mild weather has extended it, and kept down prices. The class of cattle being marketed in our State is just such as come in competition with the grassers from the West. They are young, half fatted, and where they are not bought for butchering, are sold to the | STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. eastern feeders to fit for the markets of next year. We think there must be some good cattle in Michigan, from the fact that there has been so few marketed this year, and to those who have them we would say that they are good property, and from general indications will return a good profit for their feeding. There is no necessity of being in a hurry in selling them, unless at a good price. They will all be wanted early in 1882. and people will be willing to pay for them. We are speaking now of good cattle and not scallawags, although a raise in the better qualities will naturally cause an advance in the poor ones.

The sheep trade, taken as a whole during the present season, has been a satisfactory one to the farmers, and as a general thing has paid them much better than it has the drovers. The sheep trade in the eastern markets has been overdone to a large extent during the last four weeks, and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Buffalo, have been flooded. The general quality of the sheep has been poorer than usual, and thousands of them have been sold for feeders. Owing to the extreme mildness of the season, sheep have cost our farmers but little for feed, and as the prices have averaged considerably higher than those of last year, they must have proved more profitable. The future of the sheep trade looks promising, and when once the winter sets in a substantial advance may be looked for.

Early in the season, when the hogs began o move and prices were high, we said that the farmers who parted with their hogs then would probably realize as much out of them as if they held and marketed them later, as they had cost comparatively nothing to produce. During the past month hogs have fallen off in value from fifty to seventy-five cents per hundred, and it is questionable whether they will again reach this season, the prices at which they were western markets have for the past three weeks kept quite steady, there being but little change either way during that peri-od. In our market on Saturday there was a sharp advance, and it closed very firm.

THE STATE FAIR.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. As the time for the fathers of our Agricultural Society to meet is fast approaching, I think it would not be out of place to make a few suggestions. In looking over the premium list I see the Shorthorn class have only the same amount of money divided in prizes, with a very large and close competition, that some of the other breeds have where every animal that comes is sure o secure a good dividend of the appropriation for their class. I am not an exhib itor, but that does not look right to me. I think the grades do not get a fair showing, with only 140 dollars to divide among them. There is generally a large exhibit and close competition, and a goodly

tion is closer than in any class except where most of our best beef comes from? for this purpose. Where did the best steer come from at but to the grades it is worth nothing. Offer a sweepstake for bull and five of his get. Let us see what are their powers of reproduction? What they are worth is in what they produce.

I like to see liberal prizes for sheep in the registered class of fine wools; but it looks to me very much as if there ought to be another class named for those unfortunate thoroughbreds, of which there are a great many without question as well bred and as good stock getters as registered animals. I saw some nearly as good sheep as were on exhibition last fall at Jackson, had to take the stigma of grades or stay at home. It looks as if it prayer. was running the fair in the interest of the few, for but a very small portion of our farmers have registered sheep. Ninetyone dollars is rather a small amount on grades, considering the close competition. They are largely making the wealth of our

wool fat sheep; most, or a large portion, of our mutton comes from that class of thus avoiding short turns and waste of above cash surplus the Society has \$1,310 sheep. The way it is fixed now there is no chance for them.

I guess the fair thing would be to put a little more money on hogs. They are heavy handling and do not eat any hay. In fact the exhibitors of hogs are the poorest paid of any class of exhibitors.

Now let us look this matter over and see if we had not ought to have a sweepstakes prize on stock animals all the way through on the different classes as well as horses. Do not forget that what tells what they are worth is their power of reproduction. What we want is a good fair. exhibitors of good stock. Place them on an equality, taking the whole matter into consideration. Do not forget that it is not are the same, and the exhibitor in one class is sure and in the other he only stands one chance in ten. OBSERVER.

Eleventh Annual Meeting at South

The eleventh annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society met at the opera house in South Haven on Monday last. The opera house was tastefully decorated by a committee of the citizens of South Haven. The attendance was large, and great interest evinced in the various papers read and discussions that ensued. Among those present from outside of the State were Mr. J. R. Rupert of Burlington, Iowa, J. S. Woodward of Lockport, N. Y., S. D. Willard of Geneva, N. Y., J. H. Linderman, Beloit, Wis., and Mr. Hanford of Bristol, Ind.

The proceedings opened Monday evening, when President J. Lannin, of the South Haven Pomological Society, welcomed the State society and visitors in a short, pithy address, and Hon. T. T. Lyon, President of the State Horticultural So ciety, responded in a happy manner.

When these preliminaries had been finished, the first subject taken up for discussion was "Irrigation," which was opened by Mr. Taylor of Saugatuck. Prof. Beal followed, and gave a quotation from a paper read by P. T. Quinn, of New Jersey, at the late meeting of the Pomological Society in which he gave an instance where 856 bushels of strawberries had been grown on ten acres by means of irrigation.

Mr. A. S. Dyckman said he used refuse salt to spread under his peach trees to retain moisture—said he had used 25 barrels of questions of general interest to orchardaround 7,000 trees.

D. C. Loveday had also tested salt. Had scattered it over a strip of clover, and always found it moister than any other part in by Mr. Cutting of Lenawee County.

no benefit on clay land from its use. W. K. Gibson declared himself opposed ed by insects. to the drainage of the small lakes through the State, as they were of great benefit.

M. J. N. Stearns said he had been studying for ten years how to prevent in- they would. jury from drouth, and recommended early and deep cultivation, followed later by shallow but thorough cultivation as the best remedy he had yet discovered.

W. H. Hurlbert agreed entirely with Mr. Stearns in regard to cultivation. He had been experimenting with salt for four or five years. Thinks it retains the moisture in the soil, but the trees bore later and slower. Had trees now in blossom that had been neglected during the past dry season, the late rains bringing them into bloom. Had put on salt to kill the of blight.

grass, and found it had helped the trees. O Beebe had used salt on clay ground. Had 120 pear trees on such soil and had put salt an inch deep around his trees in a circle two feet from the tree, and had found the soil damp six inches outside the circle.

A. C. Glidden said he did not believe in dumber of prime animals. The competi- the use of plaster to retain moisture.

there ought to be at least 250 dollars to been from the plowing in of a crop of rye divide among them. Stop and consider in the spring. Rye was better than oats tical suggestions concerning highway

the advertisement is worth something, it was because he had not sown enough. President Lyon appointed the following viewing committees:

Fruits—Evart H Scott, G. H. LaFleur, J. F. Taylor, E. M. Potter and A. C. Glid-

Flowers, Plants and Ornamentation-W. J. Beal, W. K. Gibson, John Sailor, George Taylor and Wm. Rowe. Vegetables—W. W. Tracy, A. J. Cook, R. T. McNaughton, P. W. Johnson and

J. N. Stearns. Resolutions—C. D. Lawton, C. A. Sessions and E. LeValley.

An adjournment was then taken till morning.

TUESDAY'S SESSIONS. The meeting opened at 9 o'clock, with tees.

Prof. W. W. Tracy opened the discussion on "Vegetables—the Market and the Society for the past year, and a state-Kitchen Garden." He said the garden ment of the expenditures. should be located near the barn, and in a I think we ought to have a prize on fine favored the planting of full rows of veg- to this date have been \$824 44, leaving in ground. Gave a very interesting descrip- invested in securities. tion of a garden of eighteen or twenty rows of vegetables, commencing with those which were to stay in the ground tion of the following gentlemen: through the winter, and running so that the planting, cultivation and gathering should follow along in the same rotation

Mr. E. M. Potter followed with a paper on "The Farm Garden." For a garden he advised the selection of a plat whose length is three times greater than its width; and presented a full list. apply manure and plow in the fall if poss-In order to have this we want plenty of ible, otherwise in early spring, afterwards working up the soil until well pulverized, ashes. Then level the surface and plant cquality where the prizes in two classes in rows, and, if properly cultivated, the garden will give a good yield.

as to time that it did to its position in the

great care should be taken in procuring able as those of two years ago.

kept in the same location all the time. Did by Prof. Tracy, but thought every farmer should have a garden.

Mr. J. N. Stearns said he kept his car rots, turnips, parsnips, beets, etc., through the winter by packing them in barrels, instead of bins. He fills the barrel to within six inches of the top with the vegetables, and the balance with sphagnum, or common marsh moss, thus keeping them fresh | ceived for fruit alone. through the entire winter. He has perfect success in keeping celery by placing it in moss, alternating until the box was full, then standing the box on end roots down.

Prof. Beal indosed this method as a perfect success, relating instances in which he had seen it tested.

Mrs. H. Dale Adams was called upon to give her ideas as to the preparation of several varieties of vegetables for the table, but the discussion on this subject was cut

short, although very interesting. Prof. Beal read a paper on "What Bot any can do for Horticulture," which was

replete with information, and was listened to with interest. In the afternoon Mr. S. B. Mann, President pro tem, requested Prof. Cook to address the meeting on "New Insect Pests and How to Fight Old Ones," which he did

at some length, and answered a number

ists and horticulturists. Secretary Garfield read a paper on "Bees and their Relation to Horticulture," sent of his field. Had decided to use 130 The writer claimed that bees would not barrels the coming spring. Had found injure grapes or peaches unless the skins of the fruit had been previously punctur-

Prof. Cook said he was satisfied that bee would not destroy fruit, Mr. Lannin, Mr. Edgell and Mr. Barnard, were positive

The Secretary read a lengthy paper on the question. "Have we any new light on pear blight and the yellows?" from Prof. Burrill, of Illinois. Mr. Willard, an extensive fruit grower of

New York, said the most that can be done with pear-blight is to use preventatives rather than cure. He would suggest the planting of pear trees on rather poor soil. The largest pear orchard in the United States, situated in Virginia, was planted

Tuesday evening Mr. R. Haigh, Jr., read which he spoke of the desirability of beauchool grounds.

Prof. Beal followed with a paper on Rural Adornment," and referred to the ornamenting of cemeteries, etc.

H. J. Linderman said the success of the peach crop in that section this season had some excellent advice as to their care.

Haven Pomological Society and the citizens of that place for the ample accomodation. Shorthorns in females generally. I think peach crop in that section this season had some excellent advice as to their care. Prof. Beal read a paper containing prac-

> planting, one of the most important sugcontaining different varieties. a paper on "Ornamentation of School

> Grounds," and Mr. Rowe, of Grand Rapids, one describing how best to manage a home flower garden. In it he detailed the most desirable varieties of flowers and plants, and his method of arranging them. Some discussion followed in regard to the proper method of setting out highway

trees, after which the meeting adjourned until the next morning at nine o'clock. WEDNESDAY'S SESSIONS.

President Lyon read his annual message and it was referred to the usual commit-Secretary Garfield presented his annual

report, giving some details of the work of enthusiasm. Treasurer Pearsall submitted his annual

field without trees. It should be so ar- report, which showed that the amount on ranged that the greater portion of the hand last year and since received footed work could be done with the horses. He up \$1,551 63, and that the disbursements etables of each kind across the garden, the treasury \$722 19. In addition to the The election of officers for the ensuing

year came next and resulted in the selec-

President—T. T. Lyon, of South Haven. Treasurer—S.M. Pearsall, Grand Rapids. Secretary.-Chas. W. Garfield, Grand Members of Executive Committee to fill va-

cancies — E. H. Scott, Ann Arbor, and A. D. Healey, of South Haven. The appointment of Vice Presidents

was referred to a committee, who selected Mr. J. N. Stearns, from the committee on the President's message, reported, re-

commending that a chair of horticulture and giving it a top-dressing of salt and be established at the State Agricultural College at Lansing. The same committee tion of the Society for the coming year be Mr. Gibson followed with instructions as held in connection with that of the to the construction of hot-beds, a necessity State Agricultural Society, provided the with good gardeners. He also said that considerations, from the latter be as favor-

It was moved by H. Dale Adams, and Mr. Glidden did not believe in parlor unanimously agreed to that the Executive Committee be instructed to notify the give to it. Thought the garden should be State Board of Agriculture that they desire the appointment of a professor of hor not favor the long row system advocated | ticulture in the State Agricultural College. Iu the afternoon Prof. Beal and Mr. Gibson gave a report of the exhibit of Michigan at the Boston meeting of the

American Pomological Society. Mr. C. J. Monroe, of South Haven, made an exhibit of the business of fruit raising in that section, from which it anpeared that nearly \$200,000 had been re-

A dispatch was received from the President of the Illinois State Horticultural Soboxes, first a layer of roots and then of ciety, in session at Chicago, sending a greeting from its officers and members. and Secretary Garfield was instructed to send a suitable reply.

The viewing committee on fruits reported the following awards on fruits on

Market Apples—1st, F. H. Parker, of Eaton Rapids; 2d, J. N. Stearns, of Kal-Cooking-1st, J. N. Stearns; 2d, Em-

mons Buel, Kalamazoo.

Dessert—1st, D. C. Loveday, of South Haven; 2d, Emmons Buel. Best Plate—1st, Emmons Buel; 2d, J. M. Blowers, of Lawrence. Best Plate of Pears-Henry King, of South Haven.

Mr. Hanford, of Bristol, Ind., gave a description of his fruit house, built for keeping fruit through the winter. It needed no fire, as the mercury falling from 45 above to 150 below zero made a difference of one degree inside.

Mr. Emmons Buell spoke of the necesity of careful packing if growers expected to be well paid for their fruit.

Secretary Garfield read an essay from F. B. Johnson, a noted fruit grower of Lansing, and whose exhibition at the Central Michigan Fair this fall was one of the features of Pomological Hall, in which he said if he were to plant an orchard of one or two thousand trees near Lansing, he would only use two varieties-Red Canada and Rhode Island Greening.

The committee on vegetables reported thanking those who had made the exhibit when there were no incentives in the shape of premiums.

The committee on flowers reported, mak ing mention of the wall decorations and the house plants on exhibition from the collection of Mrs. A. W. Benson, Mrs. H. A. Caine, Mrs. E. M. Cook, Mrs. A.D Healey, Mrs. D. Hallock, Mrs. L. A. Leighton, in a bed of sand, and had no appearance Mrs. D. C. Loveday and Mrs. A. T. Penniman, and awaeding Mrs. Benson first and Mrs. Caine second place as exhibitors. paper on "Rural Improvement," in On Wednesday evening the time was devoted to five minute speeches by those intifying our homes, streets, parks and terested, interspersed with voca and instrumental music, and Secretary Garfield displayed great tact in starting topics which proved of much interest.

The committee on resolutions introduced

tions furnished and their generous hospitality to the various exhibitors, and to the committee on decorations; to those who Mr. Le Valley said he thought he had gestions being that trees should be planted furnished papers, and to Profs. Beal and Chicago? Then to the thoroughbred classes injured his peach trees by sowing rye, but along the highway in irregular groups Cook for aid in making the meeting a success. Also to D. M. Ferry & Co., of De-Prof. A. E. Ross, of South Haven, read troit, for their liberality in seconding the efforts of this Society to secure the ornamentation of school grounds throughout the State by a gratuitous distribution of flower seeds, which they have generously made under the direction of our Secretary and Prof Tracy, they have thus enabled us to initiate our theories into practice.

The resolutions also contained well merited commendation of the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Society for their earnest labors in the several departments, for the good of the society as well as the general horticultural interests of the

The meeting than adjourned amid great

Plan for a Barn Wanted.

LIVINGSTON, Co., Dec. 4, '81. To the Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-Wishing to build a barn the coming summer 32x50, with basement upon nearly level ground, I thought perhaps some reader of the FARMER who possesses a barn of these dimensions with all modern conveniences for watering and feeding stock, ing disease, but we do expect you to give

PROF. COLLETT, of the Indiana Board of Agriculture, says that there is fencing enough in the State of Indiana to go around the world more than a dozen times. The total length of fence is 111,080,391 rods, or moist, the general condition and appear-344,201 miles. He says that the system of that State has been to fence against cattle, instead of fencing them in, and the result is that no less than \$200,000,000 have been any degree of accuracy. The symptoms expended for farm fences, when, if cattle you have given us are too meagre for a had been fenced in instead of being fenced | perfect understanding of the trouble. The out the cost would not have been onetenth of that amount. There is certainly a chance here for greater economy, and in view of the growing scarcity and higher prices of both timber and lumber, a change in this particular will be a necessity before



Inquiries from subscribers falling under this head will be answered in this column if the replies are of general interest. Address communications to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Seitz Block, Detroit.

Tax Titles Again.

BRIGHTON, Dec. 1, 1881.

Law Editor Michigan Farmer: DEAR SIR:-If a person buys a tax title to a piece of land, and can get possession of it is he entitled to go on and clear the land, or must he wait a specified time? Is the land holden for back taxes, and what rate of interest do they draw? best, a tax title or a quit claim deed with a tax title against the property? Can a person collect pay for improvements which he makes on a piece of land which he holds under tax title if the original owner puts in a claim for the land? Can a person cut the timber from land held under tax title? Is a soldier who served in the late war A. B. H.

obliged to work a poll tax? Answer - As has been stated in these columns, a tax deed in theory gives as pine tar; in about two hours he began to good title as can be acquired in any way. Practically, however, it is found that tax titles in this State are generally worthless, possibly not one in ten is good, it being usually discovered that they contain some defects which invalidate them. If a person takes possession under one, he may go on and make improvements if he sees fit, but he does it at his peril. If his title is assailed and proves defective, he will be liable as a trespasser for any damage done, and he cannot get pay for his improvements, except that he may offset them against a claim for profits. He is not obliged to wait any specified time before go-

ing on. If by the second inquiry it is meant to ask whether tax titles constitute a lien against the land, it may be answered by saying that probably as to any title to which they are subsequent they do constitute a lien; but if they are prior to any title which is found good they are then worthless. It is probable that no more than ten per cent interest can be charged in this State. This whole question of taxes is complicated and uncertain in this State, particularly has it been rendered so by the recent decision of Silsby vs. Stockle. (44 Mich. 561). It was in view of this uncertainty in the law that the Legislature of ast winter appointed a commission, which s now sitting at Lansing, to devise a new tax law. It is hoped that the result of their labors may be an improvement on this present law.

The third and fourth questions are answered in the reply to the first. A person may cut the timber, but if it turns out that his title is worthless, he will be liable for the damage he has done.

A soldier or sailor who has been honorably discharged from service because of wounds, or disease contracted while on duty, is exempt from poll tax in Michigan. If he is a pensioner his pension certificate Mr. Gibson, who is an enthusiast on the several, returning thanks to the South will exempt him from poll tax. H. A. H. personal examination of the animal, we

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farker. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street Detroit

Inflammation of the Eyes in Cattle,

DENMARK, Tuscola Co., Nov., 29, '81, Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. Can you give me a remedy for a swelling about the eyes of cattle, accompanied by discharges and a film over the eye? The swelling extends from the head down on the neck.

W. W. B.

Answer .- As a new subscriber of our journal, we would very respectfully call your attention to the necessity of complying with our request as published at the head of this column, when describing the which you seek our advice, without which and for removal of manure by wagon if possible, would, through the FAYMER, give a description. Such a description would be thankfully received by

BASEMENT. the true character of the disease, when the animal is not before us. The respiration for instance, whether disturbed or not, the temperature of the mouth and body; the appearance of the nose, whether dry or ance of the animal, together with the condition of the appetite, movement, etc., all are important in diagnosing disease with 'swelling about the eyes and running at the eyes, also swelling from the head down the neck" are not alone the symptoms in this case which might be detected by a careful observer. Without attempting to diagnose the disease, we will simply suggest such palliative measures, as will do no harm, and may have the desired effect. divide into six parts, give one dissolved in tepid water, three times a day. Bathe the eye with the following lotion; Tincture of opium 1 oz., tincture aconite root 1 drachm, rain water 1 pint, mix all together for use, first fomenting the eye with warm water. If the tongue is swollen or sore, wash the mouth occasionally with one part tincture of myrrh to three parts

Farev.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. I have a horse not yet five years old, color bright bay, weight 1,290 lbs., which has been somewhat lame for a while. He has had the enizontic taking it about two weeks ago; his throat swelled from his jaws to his neck and he discharged a little at the nose. After having it about four days his legs began to swell. The whites of his eyes looked a little inflamed, but the sight looked clear; he did not eat. I rubbed his throat with equal parts of ainseed and sweet oil, mixed, and gave Lim a little but now his legs are swelling worse and feel feverish. I noticed to-day small blotches on his face from his nose about six inches up, and on his hind legs small numps about the size of a marble, quite thick between the gambrel joints and his body; on the inside of his legs they are larger. He seems to feel well, but is stiff in his hind legs. Can you talk larger. He seems to feel well, but is suit in his hind legs. Can you tell me what to

Answer.—The symptoms you have given us lead us to suspect that your animal is suffering from an attack of farcy, an incipi. ent stage of glanders, or a type of the same fatal malady. There are two disand confined to the lymphatic vessels of the skin, readily yielding to medical treat ment. The other variety makes its appearance in the extremities, generally upon the inside of the hind legs, which become completely engorged; but the swelling is very different from the ligamentary thickening, or from odema, being very uneven or lumpy, excessively tender and painful to the touch. Small abscesses are formed, which at first discharge a healthy pus, but soon ulcerate and discharge a thin sanious matter; these abscesses first make their appearance on the inside of the hind legs and then on the fore ones in like manner: the neck and lips come next in turn, and they may appear in all parts of the body, when glanders will begin to manifest itself. Give him the following: Hydrargri bichloride, half drachm, pulv; proof spirits, half a pint; mix; give in a pail of water one teaspoonful of the mixture, gradually increasing it to a tablespoonful, three times a day. Continue this treatment for two or three weeks, and if not too far advanced it will cure the disease; otherwise it will terminate in glanders. As this question involves the life of the animal, and our diagnosis might be greatly changed by

would advise you to have the advice of a would advise you to have the advice of a competent veterinary surgeon. If we are in error, it is due to the imperfect description of the symptoms you have given us. As a matter of precaution, keep the ani-

mal separated from all other equine stock. Sweenie-Hipped Filly.

DAVISBURG, Dec. 1, 1881.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. I have a five year old gelding which when four years old slipped side-ways several times while drawing a load over wet ground, and was soon after taken lame, whether from this cause or not I cannot say. The muscles of the lower part of the shoulder were swollen and hot to the touch. He was put in the stable and his shoulder washed with vinegar and hot water; in a few days the swelling went down and the muscles of the upper part fell away and do not fill up again, although they seem to after a quick drive. What can I do for him? I have a yearling which is hipped, the left hip joint is not pointed, like the right, the cause was being cast in the stable. Is she sound? C. R. C.

Answer.-The trouble with your first animal appears to be a genuine case of sweenie (atrophy or wasting of the muscles symptoms of disease in the animal, for of the shoulder), caused by strain of the shoulder; as evinced by the heat and it is but guess-work for us to prescribe for swelling of the part. As there is no lameness, nothing more than manipulation give us the condition of the pulse, which with the hand as rubbing, and pinching up the skin to loosen it, or a piece of hair ing disease, but we do expect you to give cloth may be used for the purpose of rub us every symptom observed, however bing. When you ask is your filly sound, we would say if you mean in the strict sense of the term, no; but in a legal sense, yes. Strictly speaking, there are few equines in a state of domestication which are sound. The law, therefore, takes exception in all such cases that are patent, and which do not impair the usefulness of the animal. A warranty against visible defects is bad in law, the purchaser being expected not only to possess ordinary skill, but to exhibit ordinary caution. M. Mayor, an eminent veterinary surgeon and good authority, says, "A horse to be sound, which is perfect in function, and that even where his structure is not perfect, that if he has never been lame or incapacitated from performing his ordinary duties, nor likely to be incapacitated from performing them with equal facility, he still is sound." Hidden defects are covered by a warranty properly draw; one of the best forms is as follows: Detroit, Dec. Take one pound sulphate of magnesia, one 1881. Rec'd. of W.S., one hundred and fifty ounce Jamacia ginger pulverized, mix and dollars for a grey horse, warranted only six years old, sound, free from vice, and quiet to ride or drive. A receipt which includes simply the word "warranted," extends only to soundness.

A Correction.

By an oversight, the cut referred to in our last isssue in the article on "Cribbing Horses," was omitted. We give it here-



Ecthyma in a Colt.

SALINE, Dec. 1, 1881.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. I have a five year old gelding which I broke last spring, color dark brown, which has been overheated, causing his skin to break out with blotches, which would fill with matter, and after breaking scab over. causing an itching sensation, making his rub the stall or fence incessantly. H wind seems to be somewhat affected on a warm day if he draws a load or trots. tinct varieties of farcy; one, which is known as button farcy, being superficially located The blotches have disappeared, but his coat does not look smooth and he does not have the energy or life he had before, tireing easily. I would like to know what is the best treatment and whether warm weather will affect him hereafter.

> Answer .- Your colt wants to be put under a thorough course of alterative medication. The original trouble was some form of ecthyma, an irritable pustular disease of the skin, many varieties. Give the following for a week at night only: Barbadoes aloes, pulv., 1 oz.; Nitrate of potash and Jamaica ginger root, pulv., half an ounce each. Mix all together and divide into six parts. Then give night and morning the following: Sulphur flour, 2 oz; blk. antimony, 1 oz.; nitrate of potash, 1 oz.; mix, dose 1 teaspoonful. A little elbow grease to remove dandruff and promote healthy action in the skin is all that is necessary.

> > Curb.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR.—I have a four year old dap-ple grey colt, weight about 1,200 lbs; he has a curb of three or four months stand-(Continued on eighth page.)

Green Manures.

Doubtless clover is, of all green crops plowed down as a fertilizer, the most powerful and effective, and its results the most enduring. But clover must have pretty good land to start with; at least there must be a fair quantity of soluble potash salts and phosphates in the soil, or we get no stand of clover worth anything for the purpose desired, and, again, one whole season and the most of another are necessary in the economical use of the clover plant as a green manure. To be sure, we get two crops of clover hay in the time, which well repays us for waiting. But in many instances we do not want to lose this time. We want an almost immediate resul, which we can not have with

Buckwheat, says a correspondent of the Farm and Garden, is recommended as a quick growing crop for this purpose. On land too poor for any other crop, and on which we cannot afford to apply any fertilizer, we must have recourse to a buckwheat crop if we desire to renovate the soil by green manure. But unless others have had better success than I have had, they have not been very well satisfied with buck wheat under such circumstances. The amendment is not sufficient, and, besides that, a good deal of the buckwheat sown does not germinate at the first sowing, but remains to appear as a bad weed in suc-

We have two other crops that may be used for green manuring, which accomplish the end desired as quickly as buckwheat, and to a much better purpose, provided the land be in fair condition, or the green crop can have some aid from a fertilizer to start it. These are rve and corn. Winter rye, sown in September, after taking off any early crop, will give a rank growth in the spring, which may be plowed under early enough for most any hoed crop to succeed it. Spring rye will do the same for any fall sown crop, or, as I think, broadcast corn will-still better accomplish the same object. If the land is too poor for corn, ten or fifteen bushels of unleachcd ashes to the acre, especially on light land, will usually give it a sufficient growth for the desired purpose. With rye, a loop of chain attached to the plow and evener is sufficient to lay the crop so that the furrow will cover it, but broadcast corn must be levelled with a roller.

Winter rye has proved, in my experi ence, a most successful green manure for corn, beans, squashes, cucumbers and melons. I have now over two acres growing, which I propose to plow down in May next. A good crop of potatoes may also be grown upon winter rye, though it makes the planting a little late.

The Snow Plow.

Although we have not the drifts and snowbanks of a New England wiater to encounter, the following directions given in the Massachusetts Ploughman for the manufacture of a one-horse snow plow will be found of service in many instances, especially in exceptionally snowy seasons like that of 1880-81. "But few labor saving implements do more satisfactory work, or save the performance of more disagreeable hand labor than a snow plow, which any farmer can make in a few hours. On many farms, the labor during the winter, of frequently digging long lines of paths to the public road, and between the farm buildings, makes serious inroads on the time of the farmer, if he attempts to do it himself, and if he leaves it for the boys to do, before and after school, it makes serious inroads on their patience and good nature, and generally requires positive orders from the father every time it snows, to get them to bend their backs to the disagreeable work, if it is to be done by hand 1 bor with a shovel. But with a horse and snow plow, how wonderful the change; the father no longer has to scold, coax, or even remind the boys that the paths are to be dug, but as soon as the snow begins to fall the boys are pleading for the privilege of getting out the horse and snow plow. The question is no longer which boy shall be required to clear the plow, dug in a few minutes, and the boy sits on the plow and rides, and enjoys it so well that he is not satisfied to stop until he has cleared all the paths on the farm, and also to the neighbors on either side.

"A cheap and easy way to make a snow plow is to take two boards, from twelve to fifteen inches wide and four feet long, nail they are up out of the way, and are not li the two ends together and spread he other ends thirty inches apart, making them the shape of a V; confine them in place with boards nailed across the top, and hy a board across the end four or five inches narrower than the sides, so if the path is not perfectly smooth, it will not catch the stones; near the front end an iron bolt should be placed to hitch the horse to; on the top should be fastened a box for the driver to sit on, and the plow is complete. The labor is so simple and the cost so small that there is no excuse for a farmer being without a snow plow."

Sheep in England.

Long grass is distasteful to sheep; they never feed it down evenly, but will trample down half of what they eat. They always seem to do better on the aftermath of seeds, but they should not be allowed to feed it too close, or it will be long recovering. A frequent change from field to field is better than giving them a long range; the latter often encourages them to rove, and makes them discontented. When they have to be moved, it should be done while they are on the feed; if they are lying down, it is better to leave them awhile. Clover in a moist state is danger ous to lambs, and old sheep are often scour ed by it, unless they have been on it some time. When sheep have foot rot and remain long in one field, it becomes tainted. and if sound sheep follow them they are certain to become affected. Heavy rains act as a purifier, and bring the land into sound condition. Foot rot is such a dis- sell early I thresh with a machine, if not I ventilate their celiars sufficiently during the nest should be made with fine hay o

condition so fast that it is better to leave ey. My beans generally yield from twenty but they all fail if the land is not dry and breaks out afresh from no apparent cause. I find the best plan, after applying the lotion of dressing, is to put all the lame sheep by themselves near the homestead; then with care and frequent attention they speedily recover, but if they are put with sound sheep they are certain to affect them very soon.-London Agricultural Gazette.

Shrinkage of Wheat in the Granary. Prof. B. M. Shelton, of the Kansas

Agricultural College, says: "In the fall of 1879 I prepared a long sack, which was filled with exactly 200 pounds of wheat, and sunk it deeply into a bin containing 150 bushels of winter wheat: Here the sack remained exactly six months, when it was taken up and again weighed, this second weighing showing a slight fraction over 2001 pounds as the weight of the sack of grain. This seemed to show that wheat does not shrink in the bin. I have just now finished a repetition of this experiment, giving almost precisely the same re sults as those detailed above. On Nov. 13, 1880, a similar long sack was sunk in a bin of grain, where it was allowed to remain until June 14 last, or exactly seven months and a day, when it was taken up and again weighed, this second weighing are among the dryest seasons found anywhere. These experiments do seem to evaporation in the bin when put up per wintering over wheat, of which I have tice, be charged up to the rats and mice, or the leaky condition of the granary."

Bone Dust for Fertilizing.

The more this substance is used for

is appreciated. It is well known that in England it is valued higher than any other substance. There the farmers not only use up all the bones of their own country, but the importation of bones from other countries has assumed gigantic proportions. All the old battle fields have been ransacked, and unless reports do an unjustice, many an old fellow whose bones were supposed to rest in peace in some grassy. daisy-dowered churchyard, would have to hunt some modern turnip field to find all that remains of them. Foreign countries have not only to pay tribute to England of their wealth during life, but even their bones have to foilow, in order to enrich British soil, as while living they worked to fiel British pockets. Australia sends an enormous quantity of bones to England It has become such a heavy trade tha the article itself was found too light for profit. Science has been called in to enable the ship owner to take the same weight in less bulk. The bones are first ground, then the dust mixed with some substance to make the particles stick together. Then the material is put under heavy pressure in molds about six in some milling localities was due to the a third reason, which is that if any of my old inches square, so that it can be packed in the hold without any loss of space. One ton of this bone-cake measures only twenty-six cubic feet. Of course these have reprinted "Old Miler's" letters, and are all of wild or domestic animals. but our correspondent who ives in Western still "silence is golden."-Germantown New York, sends us a practical illustra- feed and care; and if she falls as a milker.

A Crop of Beans.

At a recent meeting of the Elmira Farm. ers' Club, as reported in the Rural Home, the following letter on bean culture, by A T. Bush, of Kendall, Orleans Co., was

"In the first place I select sod, and if I have manure I cover it, say fifteen or twenty loads to the acre. Plow it six inches. turning it over nicely as possible, and cutting a furrow as wide as I can turn. Then roll it down and cultivate it the same way paths, but which shall be permitted the as it is plowed, so as not to turn up the privilege of doing it. All of the paths sod. I always manage to have my bean which by hand labor required hours of field so that I can plow around the entire hard labor to dig, are, with the horse and lot so as to avoid back furrows. After I get over the field one way, I turn and cultivate obliquely, and if I don't get it to suit I turn and cross it; then start the roller ahead of the planter, with coverers working independent of the rest of the machine. The planter throws up a ridge over the beans, so that when the beans come up able to be covered up in cultivating.

"I always start the cultivator as s on as ossible after the beans are all up nicely. I follow the cultivator with men enough to hoe and keep, up taking pains to stir this ridge of dirt around the beans, thereby killing all the weeds that have started. After the hoeing is through with, say in about two weeks, I cultivate them again, and then again just before they blossom.

"When they are fit to pull, I use a two horse machine, which pulls two rows at a time, putting the two rows together; I then follow with the wheel rake, going the ame way, taking two of the double rows, making four rows of beans. I hold the lever in my hand, keeping the teeth out of the ground so that they will gather the heans as free from dust as possible. I rake them into small windrows, then keep men enough to keep them well shaken up; they are then left to dry. As soon as the stalk becomes dry and the bean hard, I draw them in, putting two men with a team driving between the rows, pitching on both sides, loading principally from the ground, as I do not like to tread them much, as it

scatters or shells them and wastes them. "In mowing I tread them as little as

"Now in regard to threshing. Sometimes

tressing malady, and throws sheep out of | can tread them out in winter for less moaunsound pastures unstocked for a few to twenty five bushels to the acre. About months even in summer, rather than run the profits. Now that depends altogether any risk of incurring the disease. I have on the price. Now, my opinion is, it costs tried many remedies for this complaint, about a dollar, all told, to raise and get a bushel of beans to market. So if you get firm under foot, even then it frequently twelve shillings, you have fifty cents for vour labor.

"I consider the bean crop the hardest crop on soil. It takes the cream from the land to produce a crop of beans, and I never allow beans to follow beans on my farm. I have heard the remark many times that such a piece of land was so poor that it wouldn't raise white beans. I find that it takes the best land to raise good white beans."

Selection of Seed Wheat.

The Rural New Yorker has the following on the amount of seed wheat to be used, and the care to be used in selecting it:

"Most farmers are careful to shell off the butts and tips of seed corn. They should be just as careful in the selection of seed wheat to reject all but the outer seeds of every spikelet, and to cut off the "tip and the "butt," so to speak, of the wheat ear. Those breasts that are just about the middle of the ear or head, or a little above, are the first to bloom, the first to ripen their grains. It is very evident that saving seed in this way in quantity would be absurd. But the Rural advocates seed plots just the same for wheat as for corn. Fur this purpose plots 33x 3 feet (one for ieth of an acre) are plenty large enough. The showing a full 201 pounds of grain. I see i, carefully selected from the largest, am not going to offer an explanation of heaviest heads, while yet s'anding in the this increased weight of a half pound in field-the butts and tips cut off with a pair one case, and one pound in the other. of scissors-are planted a foot or less apart This fact becomes all the more remarkable each way. This plot is cultivated once in when we consider that our Kansas winters | the fall, again in the spring. So planted, only a little over 1.000 seeds are required and these are furnished by about 75 heads show that wheat does not shrink from If an acre be laid off in ten-inch squares. it will require about 67,500 grains to plant fectly dry. The loss of weight from it. Now, if we suppose that each grain produces 2) heads (which is not excessive heard farmers complain, must then, in just for grain so sowed or planted), and every head 20 grains, allowing 600,000 to the bushel, we have a crop of 45 bushels to the acre. The yield of these cultivated plots is, in most seasons, surprising, and the straws and heads are fully double the usual size. If we were to suppose that see ! fertilizing purposes, the greater the value wheat yields but thirty-fold, one bushel of seed would produce 30 bushels of crop. But every seed produces, by till-ring, more than one head, and every head will produce at the least estimate 20 grains. When, therefore, two or three bushels are s wn to the acre, we may see what an immense waste of seed there is. When wheat is plante tas above described, one grain every foot, it is found that nearly every grain germinates, and the plants so tiller as to cover the ground by mid spring. In the usual methods of sowing wheat, either broadcast or by drilling, it has been found that not less than 1½ oushel will produce the best yield. If, however, the land is entirely or else keep enough swine to consumrich and well prepared, a less quantity

Loss of Quality in Wheat by Early Cutting.

should serve, and the same may be said of

oats, rve, barley or corn."

Readers will remember a communication from an "Old Miller 'in our October number in which he took the ground that they are always in good demand by the butchthe principal cause of deterioration in er, and if any of them turn out bad cows varieties of wheat and the loss of prestige they can quickly be turned for beef. I have These sentiments, we notice, have been in dorsed by several agricultural papers which tion of his views in two samples of wheat and the accompanying note, which though not intended for publication, we take the liberty of reproducing:

" For your personal inspection, send you by this day's mail two samples of Clawson wheat, raised in the town of Genesee Falls, N. Y. No. 1 was harvested at the usual time, "dead ripe," the farmer said, for it 'shelled.' No. 2 was raised in the same neighborhood by one who has more faith in the sacred promise of 'scedtime and harvest,' and who, accordingly, cut his wheat three daystater. From each sample please cut in two halves ten or fitteen grains, and examine their color and consis Then with the point of your knite nulverize them on a board and you will ee that in No. 2 the ceils of flour are white, of fair size and separate freely as nature intended. No. 1 will tell its own tale by breaking across the cells in any and all d kind for farmers to raise or millers to buy although I have known the flour made fro it to be used by high toped people who had formerly used the best brands of Minnesota, Canadian and Buff do flour, and who thought it equal to any of them. And I have yet to see poor baking flour made from fully ripened Clawson wheat. As a little leaven leaveneth the whole, so a little auripe wheat spoils the whole.

The two samples certainly present much greater difference in the consistency of the flour cells than would be thought possible in wheat of the same variety raised in the same locality, and cut within so short a time of each other. We are in clined to believe that our correspondent is deterioration of the miling qualities of wheat, -American Miller.

How an Illinois Farmer Keeps Apples and Potatoes.

A correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean thus details his method of preserv ing apples through the winter:

"They should be hand-picked and care fully sorted; none but sound apples, free from specks and bruises, should be packed, and all wormeaten apples rejected After being barreled and left in a cool, dry place, on the north side of a building or shed until freezing weather, they should be taken to the cellar and the barrels filled with fine dry sand. The sand helps to keep the apples to a more even temperature; it excludes the airand light, and keeps them possible. I take two barrels, putting them from wilting. They will be as sound qual distances apart, and mow around and apparently as fresh as when first pickthem, then keep drawing them up as we ed. They are better than when buried; fill up, which leaves a place for the air to are equally as crisp, and brittle, and do the water gun out, if any, by chance, not have the earthy, musty smell that buried fruit has. The cooler fruit can be kept I thresh with a machine, and sometimes I and not freeze the better. Cellars should with fine loam several inches in depth; the tread them out with horses. If I want to be well ventilated. Met people do not

the cellar door occasionally even in quite cold weather.

"I have practiced the same method to keep my potatoes, and find it works rel all that are large enough for eating purposes, then fill the barrels with sand, and I find it to be a decided improvement on any other plan that I have tried; it is as good as burying and much less trouble. The same sand can be used year after year. As fast as taken from the barrels it can be put in one corner of the cellar until next sea-

The First Hop Yard.

The first crop of hops raised in America was grown by James D. Cooledge in the town of Madison, N. Y., in 1805, who collected for his hop fields what roots could be spared from single hills in his neighbors' gardens. With these home-grown hops he supplied local breweries; and in 1816 Mr. Cooledge had progressed so far and so profitably that he took a crop to New York for sale. His neighbor, Solomon Root, in 1817, followed him in the enterprise, and sold his first crop of two tons for \$1,000 per ton. Then every farmer thereab out that could get a few roots was ambitious to have a field of hons: and from this beginning, the surrounding sections in Madison, Oneida, Chenango a d Otsero counties have developed the indusry, till this section of New York has con e because of its flourishing hop gardens. Though hops are now raised to some extent in nearly every State and Territory in the Union, yet the counties mentioned have in recent years, raised more than all the rest of the United States; and New York may be fairly called the hop-growing State of the country, for in 1870, when the entire crop of the United States was 25,456, 668 pounds, she raised 16,550,581 pounds within her own limits."

Agricultural Items.

STABLES should be warm enough so that horses may be comfortable without blankets; then the blankets will do good service as coverings when the animal is left standing out in the street. The practice of covering a horse with a blanket in the stable, to be removed a soon as he is taken out, is like a man wearing his overcoat in-doors and taking it off when he goes out in the open air.

A swill barrel on the farm, where every piece of furniture we have little respect for, There is no place for it in the house, nor in the dairy room, nor at the barn, nor have we found quite enough room for one out of doors. It draws flies, breeds moulds and maggots, smells badly, and not unfrequently spoils the good food put into it. Meal may be more digestible after being soaked and soured to a certain extent, but risk of carrythe disagreeableness attending a sour swill harrel, is such that it is far hetter to sholish to all the waste of the kitchen, dairy and farm in a fresh condition.

A FARMER who raises more calves than are needed in his dairy gives the following good reasons for such action: "In raising two heifers where I only need one, I have two ideas in view: first, if any of them do not come up to my standard for prospective cows, times will, I can let them drop out, and have a fresh young cow to supply the demand without having to run any risk in buying. Finally, whatever may happen to a heife ow, I have no capital invested in her, excep have her body left to reimburse me, and am not obliged to look sharp to get enough out of her to replace the money I would have paid for her had I purchased her out of a drove."

F. D. CURTIS says, in the Rural New Yorker. It is surprising to those not acquainted with the fact to see how much crude sulphur pigs will eat when fattening. It should be given to them every few days; or, what is better yet be kept in the peus where they can help themselves to it. When pigs are fed a large mount of hearty food, their stomachs become disordered and they need sulphur and charcoal to neutralize the acidity and to correcthe condition of their stomachs. When it is given to them plentifully they will eat better, digest more and are freer from bowel disorders. These correctives help to kees the blood pure and the skin free from affections. When hogs have these correctives their flesh must be healthier. We have had hundreds of hogs and never a case of cholera which we attribute to the healthful effects of plenty of charcoal and sulphur together with succulent feed. A long-continued corn diet will invariably produce fever and more or less inflammation of the stomach and b wels.

Che Poultry Dard.

Treatment of Sitting Hens.

The Massachusetts Ploughman, in an ar ticle upon "Poultry and Eggs," thus de more than half right in his the ry as to the scribes the treatment which a sitting hen should receive:

> "To set a hen and raise a good healthy brood of chicks requires patience, regulari ty, and a good stock of common sense, as well as some practical knowledge of the business.

> "A sitting hen, to do well, should be started right and then left very much to herself, and always away from other hens. If early chicks are to be raised, a warm house is needed, and so constructed as to keep each ben by herself; a small yard should be attached to each nest, so the hen can leave when she pleases, and wallow in the dirt and ashes, placed in the yard for that purpose. If a hen is not to be set until the first of April, a good place to set her is in a barrel, placed on the warm side of a fence; the barrel should be tight. and should be settled into the ground six inches; the end that is to be left open should be enough lower than the other end to let should get in. The nest should be made by first covering the middle of the barrel loam should be moist but not wet; in this

he winter season. Don't be afraid to open | chopped straw; when the nest is properly made, a small quantity of pulverized sulphur should be sprinkled over the nest. Thirteen to fitteen eggs are enough for one hen; it is always best to set two, and if equally well. I sort my potatoes and bar- | possible four hens, at one time, so that if the eggs do not hatch well the chicks can all be given to one hen. Just before dark is the best time to set a hen; after having placed the eggs in the nest the hen should be shut into the barrel, leaving just light enough for her to see the eggs; she should then be left to herself until the next noon; then each hen should be provided with a small yard made of laths, say four feet long and two wide, with one end open, the open end should be placed against the end of the barrel; after providing food and water the barrel should be opened and the hen permitted to come out when she

shut up at night and opened in the morning. The first time the hen comes off her nest she should be watched, and if she does not return within a reasonable time, it is sary is to keep food and water constantly in the yard; the hen should not be disturbed, but left to herself to come off and go on the nest whenever she desires to. When the chicks begin to hatch, if those of two or more hens are to be given to one hen, the best natured hen should be selected and just at night time the chicks of the other hens should be placed under her to be known as the "Kent of America," with as little disturbance as possible, and if all the eggs under her are not hatched they should be carefully taken out and placed under the other hens, from which

Sound Logic.

the chicks were taken; every night the

chicks should be thus removed, until they

are all hatched. After the middle of May

twenty-five chicks to a hen is not too

many."

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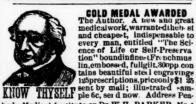
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The work in this portion of the engray, ing is more perfect and beautiful than we had supposed could ever be executed. The expressions of the faces, the grouping of the figures, and the careful attention to de tail in the drapery and accessories of the picture, are all carried out in perfection and with consummate skill. There is a very large number of figures in the work, and all are depicted with life-like faithful ness. It stands to-day unquestionably

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The object of this extraordinary offer is

will ship a perfect copy of the engraving 'Christ Leaving the Prætorium' to any large one) will be put up in a heavy tube, and sent by mail. The only charge will be the cost of tubing and postage, which be 10 three cent stamps. It was at first thought 20 cts, would be sufficient for this charge ut from frequent breaking of the tubes in the mail bays it was decided to increase he thickness and strength of the tuber (thus making them heavier) so that they could not be broken except in case of an accident. This necessitated an increase of charges for this purpose to 30 cents or 10 bree-cert stamps.

On receipt of application we will immediately forward this superb engraving to any address in the United States, all charges prepaid, when 10 three-cent stamps are enclosed in letter to cover postage and tub. At any time within one year we will ack the engraving and allow a credit of \$3 for it in payment for any works issued by

Two or more copies, each for a different person, but to the same address, can be orwarded at the cost of 21 cents each, is one tube can be used for several copies. Not more than five copies will be sent to any one address for distribution, and the name of each member of the club must be sent. Address all letters to AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE

. WEBER, No. 34 Glenn Building, Manager. Cincinnati, Ohio

OUR \$15 SHOT-GU at greatly reduced price Send stamp for our Ne Illus. Catalogue, 1881-8

AD VERTISEMENTS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAL

Grand Rapids and Muskegon,

DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION, Bay City & Saginaw Ex....*9 25 a m *11 35 am Bay City & Saginaw Ex.....*5.00 p m *9.55 p m Mackinaw Express, with

.....†11.00 pm +7.10 am *Sundays excepted. ‡Daily. (a) Saturdays excepted. cepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH
General Passenger Agent,
Ticket offices 154 Jefferson Ave and depot
foot of Third St. Trains run by Chicago time,

LAKESHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot Foot of Brush Street, Trains run by Detroit time. On and afte, Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket offer 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL

All Trains run on Detroit Time.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail... *11:40 a m Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:15 p m Bay City & Saginaw Exp *10:30 p m Bay City & Ludington Exp *10:30 p m Sleeping Car *2 ** Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Our n Day Trains. Day Trains.
*Daily except Sundays
C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Ag

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL.

October 16, 1881.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows: Prains Leave—Repress, at 7:30 a. M. for Saginaw and BayChy Mail, at 11:00 a. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 p. M.
Night Express at 10:45 p. M. for Grand Rapids, and Grand Haven Sleeping Car attached.
Prains Arrive—Sleeping Car attached. Trains Arrive—
Through Mail, 5:20 P. M.
Detroit Express, 12:15 P. M

T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

DETHOIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH To take effect May 23, 1881

TRAINS EASTWARD. Detroit Exp. . . 7.10 A. M. wm. F. PARKER, Supt., Vasilanti, Mic

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Depots toot of Third Street and foot of Bree Street. Ticket office, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and at the de-LEAVE.

Atlantic Express.... Day Express..... Detroit and Buffalo + E cept Monday *Sundays excepted ! Daily. Through sleeping cars on all night trains, and Parlor cars on day trains.

The only road east running Dining Cars. Western Passenger Agent, Detroit. WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass'r Agent. Hamilton,

DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH

On and after Sunday, June 19, 1881, train ill arrive and depart from Detroit as follows

7:55 Greenville11 15

ing at Detroit at 4:90 p. m. CONNECTIONS.

Detroit, with Bailroads diverging.

Plymouth, with Flint & Pere Marquette By.

Howard City, with Grand Rapids & Indians

R. R. J. B. MULLIKEN
Gen'l Supt.
Detroit

W. A. CARPENTER,
Gen'l Page An

Fort Wayne & Jackson R.R. THE SHORT LINE For all points South, Southeast and Southw cluding Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washingto cinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Lou

Commencing Monday, May 16th, 1881. train

Commencing Monday, May 16th, 1881. traiss will leave as follows:

5:50 A. M. Fort Wayne Accomodation, arriving at Horton 6:18; Hanover 825; Moeherville 6:30; connecting with train fifty-two on Lake Shore road for stations east and train w-st arriving at Coldware 10, 40; Bankers 7:05, connecting with D. H. & S. W. R. for Hillsdale 8:10 and points east; Reading 7:15; Fremont 7:42; Angola 7:58; Fessent Lake 4:07; Waterloo 8:38, connecting for stations east and west on Lake Shore Alt Line; Auburn 8:52; Abburn Juncion 9:00, connecting for points on west on B. & O. R. R.; Fort Wayne 10:30; and making close connections for Muncle 10; pm; Cincinnati 6:45 pm; Indianapolis 6:00 pm; Cincinnati 6:45 pm; Indianapolis 6:00 pm; Cincinnati 6:45 pm; Indianapolis 6:00 pm; Louisville 0:10 pm; also with trains east and west on Wabash & P. F. W. & C. R.; 12:00 P. M. Fast Express, arriving at Horion at 12:27; Hanover 12:33; Jonesville 12:55 oosnecting closely with Lake Shore trains for Hillsdale 3:06; Hudson 3:40; Quincy L8: Coldwater 2:10; Sturgis 2:50; Elkhard. 55 and Chicago 8:00 pm; Bankers 1:13 connection for Hilled le 2:39 and all stations on D. H. & S. W. R. R. Reading 1:25; Montgomery 4:3; Femor 2:03; Waterloo 2:52; Auburn Janctica 3:03; Close connection with Ele River B. R., arriving at Loganaport at 6:25 and Lafayette 8:10 pm; also with R. R. R. arriving at Loganaport at 6:25 and Lafayette 8:10 pm; Cincinnati 1:45 pm; Louisville 7:15 am; and St Louis 8:0a m; also with trains east and west on P. F. W. & C. R. R. for New York, Wastington and ail points east; Appendix at 10:00; Hanover 7:38; Mosherville 8:02; Jonesville 10:00; Hanover 7:38; Mosherville 8:02; Jonesville 10:00; Jonesville 10:00; Jonesville 2:10; Jonesville 2:10

and south
Trains arrive at Jackson at 10.30 a m, 3.40 and 9.3
p m, and Way Freight at 4.50 p m. The 10.30a m
Train arrives every day; all others daily except Sections 1.50 m.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pas't Me

Horticultu

DECEMBER 13, 1

PROTECTION OF STRAN

During an open winter freezing and thawing is a seriupon the vitality of strawber pecially upon moist, retenti soils will often seriously i utterly ruin the plantation. pecially the case with plants preceding summer or autumn lack of time have a compar

hold upon the soil. In case of a winter with of snow, especially if it com continues late, protection be ter of less moment, but even the frequent freezing and the early spring after the disapp snow, will usually subject more or less injury, if left e nothing of the "January tha unforseen "open spells." It is true that in the more

tions of the State, this dange and, at the extreme north, m of little moment, since snow ground becomes frozen, starts into actual growth alo snow has become dissipated With the above except

practice by far is to carefu plants before the advent of should have the entire seaso grow and become ripened done. It should, therefor till the advent of freezing a light mulch should be sufficient to shield them wind, and if even a heavier plied on the space between t be found all the better. No be made to prevent the f plants, since sun rather than fluence to be avoided, while mulch would probably prov not fatal to them.

Straw or other coarse litte kind may be employed for with but the one objection generally more or less fou the seeds of which are sure way into the soil and prove addition to the labor of cari tation next season, since a berries, whether for the ho ket, must be kept free from if expected to yield either faction to the grower. In no slip-shod or half way wo to suffice.

Wild or marsh hay is ever tory than straw, with the cumstance that it is usually seeds of weeds or other obj terial. Its worst fault is

To those who have timbe best possible material will l freshly fallen leaves, which gathered and used for this freedom from foul seeds very satisfactory, while in vield a more than usually w to the soil-a circumstance manifest itself in the future ductiveness of the plantation owner, by free use of hee a afford the needful opportun

off runners and keeping growths. With the advent of the the mulch, whatever it promptly removed from o If it be left upon the open g the rows it may partly suf the growth of weeds and gr at the same time, be in the tion, while it will also serv soil wet, cold and compac the first warm suns of sprin made mellow and open reand profit by the earliest g of the season. We prefer r it for the time, replacing at of it in time to protect the

FLORICULTUI

from injury by contact with

Of this, however, more in

Peter Henderson, in an ess Errors and Scientific Dogm ture." read before the New cultural Society Nov. 1, ma ing remarks which apply matters: "The breeder of fancy f

could not be told that the pl

would ever assume the

Flamingo, though he would ready to believe that his no bor, who is a flower fancier a blue rose or a blue dahl just as unlikely as that his l Brahmas would have a scarlet. For, so far, we fir no such thing in nature as scarlet, yellow and blue flow ties, of the same species; pe est approach to it is in the in it, although we have ye we have no true searlet. popular error is the belief t mysterious is done by the p ticulturist to produce new of fruits or flowers. There or skill about it other than best or fittest and place ther done, man's work is donerest. It is laid down almos by amateur horticulturists, with which plants are water soft or rain water, and of th of the room or greenhous plants are. Commercial flor hundreds of thousands of do this, and yet, as a rule, t in the very best possible he than that of the amateur w unnecessary trouble, for the real condition of success-tl perature and moisture-car the greenhouse, but not in a ting-room. There, too, the amateur is trammeled by a this time bearing the autho science, for a great man, the armed with a smattering of

glibly describes that plants,

ER 1 3, 1881.

RAL RAILROAL

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and Muskegon.

*5:80 A.M. †11:40 P.M. *9:36 A.M. †11:40 P.M. *9:50 P.M. *8:00 A.M. *11:50 A.M. *11:50 A.M.

WENTWORTH, neral Passenger Agent, Terson Ave and depot as run by Chicago time.

RAILROAD.

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ARQUETTE RAIL-

Street. Ticket offer

Arrive. Dopast. *9:45 am *9:45 am *9:208 s*s *15 pm \$12:08 s*s *15 pm \$12:30 am *11:30 pm Inght and Parlor Oar

WARREN, P. & T. Age

HAVEN AND MIL

e at Brush street depot

P. M. for Grand Rapids, ping Car attached.

n'i Pass. Agt., Detroit.

SDALE & SOUTH

May 23, 1881.

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F. PARKER, Supt., Vosilanti, Mic

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LEAVE. ARRIVE. roit time.) (Detroit time):90 a, m, \$10:00 p, m, :35 a, m, \$6:30 p, m.

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F. McCLURE, senger Agent, Detroit.

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diverging. Pere Marquette Ry. nd Rapids & Indian

W. A. CARPENTER, Gen'l Page, Age

Jackson R.R

east and Southwest, t nore, Washington, Cim-polis and St. Louis.

May 16th, 1881. trains

1 10.20 a m, 3.40 and 9.26 0 p m. The 10.20a m others daily except Sun

H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Agt

RT LINE

TIONS.

Agent. Hamilton.

BAILWAY.

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16, 1881.

,6:00 P. M.

nue and in Depot

on Detroit Time.

Brush Street.

Y CITY DIVISION.

SEMENTS.

Horticultural.

PROTECTION OF STRAWBERRIES.

During an open winter the alternate lack of time have a comparatively slight hold upon the soil.

In case of a winter with an abundance of snow, especially if it comes early and continues late, protection becomes a matter of less moment, but even in such case, the frequent freezing and thawing of the early spring after the disappearance of the snow, will usually subject the plants to more or less injury, if left exposed, to say nothing of the "January thaws" and other unforseen "open spells."

It is true that in the more northerly por tions of the State, this danger becomes less and, at the extreme north, may be said to be of little moment, since snow falls before the ground becomes frozen, and vegetation starts into actual growth almost before the snow has become dissipated.

With the above exception, the safest practice by far is to carefully mulch the plants before the advent of winter. They should have the entire season in which to grow and become ripened before this is done. It should, therefore, be deferred till the advent of freezing weather, when a light mulch should be applied, just sufficient to shield them from sun and wind, and if even a heavier coating is applied on the space between the rows, it will be found all the better. No attempt should be made to prevent the freezing of the plants, since sun rather than frost is the influence to be avoided, while a very heavy mulch would probably prove injurious if not fatal to them.

MATERIAL FOR MULCHING.

Straw or other coarse litter of almost any kind may be employed for the purpose. with but the one objection that they are generally more or less foul with weeds the seeds of which are sure to find their way into the soil and prove a very serious addition to the labor of caring for the plan tation next season, since a plat of straw berries, whether for the home or for market, must be kept free from grass and weeds if expected to yield either profit or satisfaction to the grower. In this particular no slip-shod or half way work can be made to suffice.

Wild or marsh hay is even more satisfactory than straw, with the additional circumstance that it is usually free from the seeds of weeds or other objectionable material. Its worst fault is that very few people have it.

To those who have timbered lands the best possible material will be found in the freshly fallen leaves, which may be easily gathered and used for this purpose, their freedom from foul seeds rendering them very satisfactory, while in decaying they yield a more than usually valuable manure to the soil-a circumstance very sure to manifest itself in the future vigor and pro. ductiveness of the plantation, if only the owner, by free use of hee and fingers, will afford the needful opportunity by cutting off runners and keeping out all foreign

With the advent of the growing season the mulch, whatever it be, must be lated to the English language. Eut if there mptly removed from over the plants If it be left upon the open ground between the rows it may partly suffice to prevent the growth of weeds and grass, but it will, at the same time, be in the way of cultiva tion, while it will also serve to keep the soil wet, cold and compact, when under the first warm suns of spring it should be made mellow and open ready to welcome and profit by the earliest genial influences of the season. We orefer rather to remove it for the time, replacing at least a portion of it in time to protect the ripening fruit from injury by contact with the soil.

Of this, however, more in its proper sea-T. T. LYON.

FLORICULTURAL.

Peter Henderson, in an essay on "Popular Errors and Scientific Dogmas in Horticul. ture," read before the New York Horticultural Society Nov. 1, makes the following remarks which apply to floricultural

"The breeder of fancy fowls or pigeons could not be told that the plumage of either would ever assume the scarlet of the Flamingo, though he would likely be quite ready to believe that his next door neighbor, who is a flower fancier, may yet have a blue rose or a blue dahlia, phenomena just as unlikely as that his Dorkings or his Brahmas would have a plumage of scarlet. For, so far, we find that there is no such thing in nature as plants having scarlet, yellow and blue flowers, in varieties, of the same species; perhaps the nearest approach to it is in the Hyacinth, but in it, although we have yellow and blue. we have no true searlet. Another very popular error is the belief that something mysterious is done by the professional horticulturist to produce new or fine varieties of fruits or flowers. There is no mystery or skill about it other than to select the best or fittest and place them together, this done, man's work is done-nature does the rest. It is laid down almost as an axiom, by amateur horticulturists, that the water with which plants are watered should be soft or rain water, and of the temperature of the room or greenhouse wherein the plants are. Commercial florists, who grow hundreds of thousands of plants, cannot do this, and yet, as a rule, their plants are in the very best possible health, far better than that of the amateur who goes to this unnecessary trouble, for the reason that the real condition of success-the proper temperature and moisture-can be given in the greenhouse, but not in an ordinary sitamateur is trammeled by another dogma, this time bearing the authority of quasi-

to animal life, and consequently, if plants it soaks through the soil. A spring forare kept in sleeping rooms, sickness and merly noted for its durability, and which even death may follow. No theory can be was never dry during the long life time of puring an open winter the alternate burnan life is utter nonsense; if it were so, their cattle long distances to drink. Large apon the vitality of strawberries, and, es- | we would have no insects attacking plants, pecially upon moist, retentive, "heavy" for their low organization would make soils will often seriously injure, if not them the first victims to a gas as poisonous atterly ruin the plantation. This is especially the case with plants set during the ers, who have had charge of greenhouse preceding summer or autumn, which, from plants, know that on cold nights the most comfortable quarter is the greenhouse, and planting in such soils. He had sold many yet I think it would be difficult to find in any business a healthier class of men than professional gardeners. I have pleasure in believing that my denunciation of this absurdity, begun over twenty years ago, has had something to do in checking its spread; but thousands yet of plants, particularly in the rural districts, are consigned to the coal cellar, at the dictum of some wiseacre of a village doctor, who is happy to be thought thus learned in the chemistry of

"It is a common error to expect that in any one greenhouse, conservatory or other place where plants are kept, a general variety can be grown and do well. If you attempt to grow carnations or roses in the same temperature at which coleus, poinsettias, or bouvardias will thrive, rest assured they will complain of too much heat; while, on the other hand, if you treat these plants of the tropics to the atmosphere suited to the health of a carnation or rose, they will soon show evidence of starvation; so that when any housewife attempts to keep plants of such widely different latitudes in her sitting-room, she must not be surprised if the results with all are not satisfactory."

THE Gardeners' Chronicle, (London) has been giving some historical sketches of popular flowers, relating the superstitions following account of a tomato rlant grown attached to them. Of one of our common and conspicuous flowers, the Marigold, it says: "The garden Marigold, another gaudy summer flower, was apparently a very great favorite with our ancestors, al-Tale (Act iv., scene 3), says;

'The Marigold that goes to bed with the sun, And with him ris s, weeping—these are flowers of middle summer.'

"There is a popular tradition that the name Marigold arose from the circumstance of the Virgin Mary having worn this flower in her bosom. It is called by the French ' Souci du Jardin,' and by the Gerwas termed 'Ruddes,' and the author of Grete Herball, in speaking of it says: Maydens make garlands of it when they the Marigold is termed the 'Death-flower,' from a curious tradition that it sprang up in places where the blood of the unfortunate Mexicans had been shed, who were destroyed by the Spaniards."

To this the Gardeners' Monthly adds the account requires amplification. We never Death-flower' in America, and by the of how much the vine produced." English name 'Death-flower' we must understand English speaking America. But Effects of Removing Mountain Forests. as the Mexican and Spaniard are introduced, it is probable that the Spanish massacre of friendly Mexicans, in the City of is in Mexico a plant called by & name which would mean 'Death flower' if trans such a legend attached to it, it is unlikely to be the Marigold connected with the tradition of the Virgin Mary, the Calendula officinalis, but more probably a species of Tagetes, which is known in gardens as French Marigold, many species of which are natives of Mexico, while the Marigold of the Virgin Mary is wild in the countries of Southern Europe."

The Grape Revival.

C. A. Green, in the New York Tribuna says: "Probably never before in the history of of promise been offered in competition for preference. Considering the vigor, productiveness, quality and beauty of many of these new candidates, I am led to predict something of a revolution in grape growing. It would seem inevitable that many old favorites will be supplanted. That the interest is reviving there can be no doubt, and there are several reasons for it: (1.) Grape growing in this country has never received the attention it deserves. (2.) The failure of many of the large vineyards of France calls attention to this country. (3.) Grape growing, intelligenty pursued, without extravagant expectations is a profitable occupation over large tract of our country. (4.) The successful attempt to originate improved va rieties is in harmony with the advance in French Alps will become a desert. The other branches of pomology, but some what few of the new white grapes. Lady Washington, Niagara, Prentiss, Duchess and Pocklington are the leading new white grapes that have originated in New York: there are numerous others that have not yet attracted much attention. From Missouri we have seven new white grapes that are exceedingly promising in that State. In summing up the record of the other States it will be seen that the supply is ample, yet the new colored grapes are still more numerous. It is a pleasure to test these novelties in the garden, and we have no reason for appreciating danger from the avalanche of white clusters impending. cannot, however, recommend the new varieties for extensive field culture until they have been more thoroughly tested.

Climatic Changes Caused by the Des truction of Forests.

Mr. J. F. C. Hyde, before the Massa chusetts State Board of Agriculture, says an account of which was lately given by a that whether the rainfall is lessened or ting-room. There, too, the flower loving not, (he believes it is) the water runs away to the sea much quicker from bare hills than from those that are covered by a thick so far in the hands of a single producer remedy have caused the same disease with science, for a great man, the family doctor, growth of trees with an underlying coat of that he had won the titular dignity of the me. I have received letters from two armed with a smattering of chemical lore, leaves to hold back the rainfall as by a violet king among New York florists. His German and two Italian bee-keepers in this glibly describes that plants, at night, giv sponge. In one case the rainfall rushes vast plantation was wrecked in one sum- ountry who had kept bees over the water,

out carbonic acid gas, which is poisonous away over the surface, while in the other more destitute of truth; that plants give his ancestors, is now entirely dry, while the substitution of well for brook water in me go and expose myself to full blasts of out carbonic gas at night, may be, but for the same reason the farmers in the vi- irrigating the plants. Experience soon their pois in, and in 20 minutes I cannot that it is in quantity enough to endanger cinity are carting water, or are driving furnished an emphatic negative to this speak above a whisper, and the itching. areas formerly covered by heavy forests true blight, like the potato rot, the vine are now drifting sands. These lands should be planted with trees suited to the soil and location, instead of being given up to mulleins and wild golden rod. The white pine is one of our best trees for acres of standing pines at \$100 per acre, and the purchasers always made a good bar-The white birch too, is a valuable tree for planting on light lands, and should be better appreciated. Pines and birches are easily grown by sowing the seeds as one would sow the seeds of grain. White birch will grow well on the most barren soils, old gravel pits where the top soil has all been removed, and in twenty years will produce from twelve to fifteen or eighteen cords of good wood per acre. If cut, split and housed when green, there is no better wood for fuel, but if left out all summer it is worthless. Mr. Hyde also spoke highly of the sugar maple, the American elm, both rapid growers, and advised planting

A Thrifty Tomato Vine.

to destruction by squirrels.

more oak and other timber trees. The

chestnut should be planted for its fruit and

many purposes. The hickory is another

desirable tree. The seeds should be kept

carefully through the winter and planted

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer writes from Morristown, that State, the in that locality:

"Last spring, a neighbor of mine noticed a tomato plant growing at the south end of her milk house. She determined to let it remain. It grew so large that it fell over in though nowadays seldom seen. Thus the walk. She took a string and tied it up Shakspeare, speaking of it in his Winter's to the building, and as its branches spread she kept them tied to the building until they covered a great space. It attracted my attention and I asked for the plant, that I might report its growth to you when it was done bearing. I noticed yesterday that the frost had damaged it seriously, and was told that I might take it down. After two hours faithful labor, I succeeded in stripping it of its fruit, separating its tangmans 'Geldblume.' In days gone by it led branches, measuring each of them and weighing the whole plant. It was supported by five roots 1 inch in diameter. The main stalk was one inch in diameter go to feestes and brydeales.' In America at the ground. The longest branch was sixteen feet. The thirteen longest branches averaged twelve feet. The combined length of all the branches was nine hundred and fifteen feet, and the whole plant weighed forty-four pounds and eight ounces. In measuring this plant, I neithfollowing: "The American part of the er counted odd inches nor any branch that was shorter than a foot. The fruit was heard the yellow garden Marigold called used as fast as it ripened, so I have no idea

ing means to limit the ravages of these Mexico, is referred to; it may be that there torrents, which ruin the land, threaten estates, destroy roads, and sometimes even compromise the existence of villages. cious means, however, as yet discovered, has been to maintain the woods on the slopes of the mountain. The effect of cutting away the trees in promoting the formation of torrents has not been doubted by the inhabitants of mountainous regions, and is clearly set forth by M. Surrell, who says: "When we examine the tracts in the midst of which torrents of recent origin have been formed, we perceive that they have in all cases been despoiled of their trees and bushes. If, on the other hand, we examine hills whose sides have been recently stripped of wood, we obgrape culture have so many new varieties serve that they are cut up by numerous torrents, which have evidently been formed very lately. Here is a remarkable double fast; wherever there are recent torrents there are no longer forests, and wherever the ground is cleared these torrents are formed; and the same eyes that see the woods fall on the declivity of a mountain may see appear there immediately a multitude of torrents." The disastrous consequences of removing the woods from the Alps began to attract attention in the last century, and have since been discussed by many publications and official reports. In 1853 the prefect of the Department of the Lower Alps said, in a report to the Minister: "If prompt and energetic measures are not taken it will be almost impossible to designate the precise moment when the period from 1851 to 1853 will produce a in advance, as may be seen by a glance at new diminution in the number of the population. In 1862 the Minister will remark a continuous and progressive reduction in the number of hectares devoted to agriculture; each year will aggregate the evil, and in a half century France will in the throat just back of the palate. Fincount more ruins and one department less." The Department of the Upper and Lower Alps actually lost thirty thousand inhabitants, or one-ninth of their population, between 1851 and 1876. A law for re covering the mountains with wood, which has been prepared by M. Forcade de Rouguet, director general of the administration of the forests, was adopted by the legislative bodies, and was put in operation shortly afterward. - Popular

A Plague Among the Violets.

Scaence Monthly.

Another interesting problem for microscopists to solve is the cause of the disease which has broken out among the violets,

leading florist. When the disease commenced its ravages

mer, and he was financially prostrated by the operations of an invisible enemy. The to them in the old country. season had been rather dry, and the blight was attributed in this special instance to beory, and showed that the disease was a | burning, and strangling is almost beyond disease, the pear tree bright, and similar destructive agencies that infest the vegetable kingdom. In the violet the disease makes its appearance while the plants are in blossom. The first symptom is the development of nearly circular spots on the petals of the flower, which resemble the spots caused by the concentration of the beams of the sun upon the surfaces of the leaves of plants by the refractive agency of rain drops after a summer shower, the globular and lenticular shape of the drop rendering it equivalent to a minute burning glass, concentrating the rays of the summer sun upon the surface beneath and completely destroying the delicate vessels thus exposed to intense heat. After the symptom appears, the destruction of the plant is a question of a few hours only; the leaves become limp and wilted, the stem withers from the root, and the delicate organism is soon transformed, from the minutest rootle, to the tip of the leaf, into a dry and lifeless effigy. The origin and natural history of the violet blight for its timber, which is unsurpassed for have not yet been investigated.

THE Germantown Telegraph has the

following to say about horticultural" luck,"

in spring, and the young trees reset several 'It is very common to hear people say times to induce a growth of lateral roots that it is no use for them to plant fruit-Edible nuts planted in autumn are subject trees. They have no luck with them. But in truth luck never did anything of any importance. We don't trust our farm or general garden-crops to this person, Luck; but the sensible farmer and grower employs good, careful hands, and directs their work by long experience, and the teeming harvest-field and luxuriant vegetable-garden attest to their wisdom and in dustry. There is no luck about it, but a careful measuring to the end to be accomplished with the means at hand to gain it. Whenever the same means have been adopted with fruit-trees good results have followed. In our own district there are "loads" of people who have wonderful success with certain things that they set their hearts on, and the growing of fruit is among these successes. But these men, we repeat, do not trust to luck. The trees are pruned as they ought to be and manured with what they need; precautions are taken against injury from curculio and borers, and thus industry and not luck meets with its due reward. Try it, as fruit raising and every other crop-raising ought to be tried, and see how easy it is to get good fruit and plenty of it, by going about it in the right way."

Horticultural Notes.

In reference to the cultivation of raspber ries, a correspondent of the Farmers' Home Journal says: "I have always advocated fence culture for raspberries. The finest berries I ever saw were grown in this way The plants should be set about two and a half feet apart and well cultivated the first year; a wire or frame should be then run along the fence about two feet distant for a support to the canes. After the first year I would Attention has long been given to devisnever cultivate, but would mulch heavily the the entire row with the rakings of the garden, the clippings from the lawn; all the weeds you pull up in the summer can be disposed of there and made to do good service. In the Walls have been built along the banks to spring when the canes are too thick, thin them is a flower in Mexico with such a name and protect them, or across the streams to alloy out, leaving a cane to every four or six inches four feet; never summer prune a raspberry If you want to make it stocky pinch off the top at about two and a half or three feet, but the practice of removing the old bearing wood in summer, or any other pruning has been found to be highly injurious.

> SQUASHES to keep well must, first, be well ripened; second, they should be gathered before heavy frosts come; third, should be well dried; fourth, the shell should be well glazed over, and while it need not be thick it should be hard: fifth, they should be kept where the temperature is very even, never very cold, or very hot; sixth, in handling, great care should be taken not to bruise them; this is of the highest importance.

Spiarian.

Bee Poison.

James Heddon, of Dowagiac, read the following paper before the Central Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association at the late meeting. Mr. Heddon gives his personal experience as to the effect of the stings of bees upon the human system:

"For the past fourteen years I have made bee-keeping my special and only occupation. During that time I have been constantly inhaling the odor of bees and their poison, and of course have undergone hypodermic injections of this poison, especi

ally in the earlier years of practice. About five years ago I was attacked with an itching sensation in the ears and in the glands near the roots of the tongue. In about two years this sensation had increas ed to a sharp itching and burning sensation ally, this same sensation worked into the bronchial tubes clear down to the lungs. This resulted in asthma. My sensitiveness is so great that I have by it ascertained that all bees at all times are constantly throwing off poison in greater or less degree. What effect the poison in the blood, put there by stings, has on the above named symptoms, I have not yet fully ascertained; but I am confident that this blood poisoning has caused nervous sensations which are the same as neuralgic rheumatism. I believe that I have a chronic neuralgia caused entirely by receiving stings. The law of similibus curantur, on which homeopaths base their practice, is certainly cor: rect in many instances, both in materia medica and hygiene. In the case of one small injection of bee-poisoning curing rheumatism. I believe we have verity of the law. some three years ago, violet growing was for I feel confident that large doses of this

and they told of similar instances known

"If I stay away from my bees from four to six weeks, my throat is well. Then let endurance. I get their poison in ten-fold degree in the fall of the year.

"I am sure that the poison remains in the blood from year to year. This is evidenced from the further fact that being stung does not hurt us as it did when the poisonous element was a stranger to our nerves. In aggravated cases like my own, however, another reaction has taken place and, while in my third or seventh year stings produced but little pain, compared with the first year, now they distress me much more than ever. I believe that our modern professors have decided that neuralgia is simply nervous prostration. We all know that acute pain prostrates the nervous system. I wish to be understood that all the direct influences on the throat and breathing tubes are the result of poison inhaled, while that of the nerves in form of neuralgia is caused by injections into the blood by stinging.

"When we consider that the apiculturalmethods of the old world did not bring the culturist in one tenth as close and continued contact with this poison as the specialist of America is brought, and that speciality and close communion with bees are almost a new thing in this country, may we not look forward with some apprehension as to the chronic effects of a poison which in many cases destroys life in a few moments.

"No doubt there are those whose systems are capable of throwing off this poison nearly as fast as it is taken in, but my opinion is that the majority who make the care of bees a speciality will sooner or later feel the direful effects from this volatile substance used by them to repel their enemies, even unto death."

Prof. A. J. Cook, in the New York Tri-

bune, remarks as follows: was a great discovery, and would revolufoundation has become a commercial staple most progressive of manual labor pursuits.

A Sure Cure Found at Last! No One Need Suffer.

A sure Cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itchins and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. William, (an Indian remedy,) called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorb the tumors, allays the intense itching, particularly at night after getting warm in bed, acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry,

of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Oint

HENRY BROS., Prop'rs. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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The MECHANICAL ORCUNETTE is the greatest Musical invention of the age. Any person can perform upon it with the apparent skiller a master, all sacred, secular, popular, and dance music Equalty suitable for the homeologic, or church. Admirally adapted for the homeologic, or church. Admirally adapted for the ball-room, plenics, securists of the state of the 1t-ea-o-n-d-i-f-m

ASTHMA Quickly and Permanently Dr. Stinson's Asthma Remedy is unequaled as a positive Asthma and Dyspepsia, and all their attendant evils. It does not merely afford temporary relief, but is a permanent cure. Mrs. B. F. Lee, or Belmore, C., says of it: "I am surprised at the speedy effects of your remedy. It is the first medicine in six years that has loosened my cough and made expectoration easy. I now sleep all night without coughing," If your druggist does not keep it, send for treatise and testimonials does not keep it, send for treatise and testimonials does not keep it, send for treatise and testimonials does not keep it, send for treatise and testimonials does not merely after the send of the s

01-13t-i 50 FANCY LITHOGRAPHED CARDS NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS
ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained.
The character of LANDRETHS' SEEDS
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TAILORS,

and all who lead sedentary lives, will find relief and cure for Constipution. Dyspepsia and Headache by taking this simple, harmless veg table compound. The effect of Simmons Liver Regulator on the stomach, liver and kidneys is prompt and effectual. Taken in dose-of half a tablespoon of affectual. Taken in dose-of half a tablespoon of affect ach meal, it will ear ablish a regula habit of bo vy. free alike from constipation or iaxity, will not interfere with business, and the languor, depression and nervous debility, which are inevitable results of indigestion billiousness, and an irregular habit of body will cease.

"Editorial—We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Lyspepsia, Billiousness and Throbbing He dache, it is the best in dicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liv. Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured ns.

BDI FOR, Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Ga."

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Is a Positive Cure

for all these Paintul Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Infammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

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an early stage of development. The tendency to can-cerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indi-

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"The use of comb foundation is finding favor abroad as well as at home. A British writer says, from experience the past sea son, that, "as a ruie, colonies left to build their own comb, failed to more than half fill the hives, while even late August colonies on foundation, are as good as any." I tried the foundation in 1875, when first sent out by John Long, and then said it tionize our methods in the apiary. Comb in the United States, and the enterprising apiarist does not thing of doing without it. Like many other recent inventions, it is of very great use, and is doing its part to accelerate the progress of this, perhaps, the

PILES! PILES! PILES

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remain in position without aid, and are not observable. Conversation and whispers distinctly
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Trains run on Chicago time. | Leave. | 6,20 a, m. | St. Louis Express ... *2 35 p. m.

7.45 p m. *12.10 p. m. Trains leave Third Street depot, via Toiedo Detroit time: 7.40 a. m.; 3.00 p. m.; 8.05 p. m. *Daily Ticket offices, 167 Jefferson Avenue and at both depots.

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By its searching and cleansing qualities.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the trial, the speedier the cure. ial, the speedier the cure. Its recipe has been furnished to physicians

everywhere; and they, recognizing its supe-rior qualities, administer it in their practice.

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Prepaid by Dr. J. C. Aver & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. M ORTGAGE FORECLOSURE. - Whereas M ORTGAGE FORECLOSURE. — Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing da e the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, executed by Ann Keveny, of Hamtanck, Wayne County, Michigan, to Peter Duffo, of Warren, Macomb County, Michigan, and recorded on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 3:30 o'clock, P. M., in liber 121 of mortgages, on page 456, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of two hundred, twenty-sine dollars and 33:100, (8:29 33:100), and no proceedings a law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained. I will sell at pholic auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the TWEFTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER. A. D. 1881, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of t've said day. gestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight POUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamph-let. Address as above. Mention this Paper. the TWEFTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER. A. D. 1881, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of t'e aid day, at the east front door of the City Hall. Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as lot numbered "C." being ten (10) acres of land, more or less, of the subdivision of the East half of the Southwest quarter of section three (3), in town one (1). South of range twelve (12), East, in Wayne County, Michigan, according to the plat made by the County is a partition in Jeremiah Keyeney No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S PARKER'S GINGER TONIC Comprissioners in partition in Jeremiah Keveney-estate and on file in the Probate Court for Wayne-Courty, Michigan, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of thirty dollars (\$30), in said mortgage provided for in case of a foreclosure. Dated Detroit, this 24th day of September, A. D. 1881. Commissioners in partition in Jeremiah

PETER DUFLO,

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—

M Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 11th day of F-bruary, A. D. 1876, executed by William Ott, and Elizabeth Ott, his wife, of the city of Detroit. County of Wayne and State of Michigan to the German Roman Catholic St Joseph's Liebesbund Beneficial Society, of Detroit, Michigan, and recorded on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1876, at 1.10 o'clock, P. M., in lib r 121 of mortgages, on page 315, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; which said mortgage was duly assigned by said German Roman Catholic St Joseph's Liebesbund Beneficial Society to Angelina Ott, by indenture dated Jaly 13. 1881, and recorded November 14th. 1881, in liber 20 of assignments of mortgages, on page 38, in the Register's office for Wayne vounty aforesaid, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of three hundred, eighty-eight dollars and sixty-seven cents (385 67-100. and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof; notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, he TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY. A. D. 1882, at eleven o'clock in the forenoom of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the city of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the city of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the city of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the city of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and desc MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE. - Whereas default has been made in

Dated Detroit, this 21st day of November, A. D. ANGELINA OTT, Assignee of Mortgagee JOSEPH KUHN, Assi

Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 15th day of May, A. D. 1877, executed by William Ott, and Elizabeth Ott, his wife, of the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Angelina Ott, of the same place, and recorded on the twenty-second day of May A. D. 1873, at 1:20 o'ctock P. M., in liber 128 of mortgages, on page 806, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and, whereas there is claimed to be due at the date heroof the sum of \$138 13-100 (one hundred, thirty-six dollars and thirteen cents), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on THUR-DAY, the TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY, AD 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all of that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Cit of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: Lot numbered twenty-eight (28, be the same more or less, in the subdivision of ont-lot numbered thirty-four (34), of the St. Aubin farm, said lot twenty-eight lying on the south side of Alfred Street, between Dequindre Street and St. Aubin Avenue, in the thirteenth, formerly tenth ward of said city, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the unterest accraing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars.

JOSEPH KUHN,

JOSEPH KUHN,

JOSEPH KUHN,

JOSEPH KUHN,

MORTGAGE JOSEPH KUHN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

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MICHIGANFARMER

State Journal of Agriculture. A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industria and producing interests of Michigan.

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Building,) Detroit.



DETROIT, TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1881.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 34,474 bu, while the shipments were 28,666 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 3 was 18,876,127 bu. against 26,930,859 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. This shows a decrease in the amount in sight the previous week of 940,157 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 908,-452 bu, against 2,184,976 bu the previous week, and 1,185,039 bu the corresponding week in 1880. The export clearances for Europe for the week were 1,029,252 bu, against 932,698 be the previous week, and for the last eight weeks 7,837,308 bu, against 18,847,635 bu for the corresponding eight weeks last year. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday last footed up 583,270 bu., against 1,146,132 bu. at the same date in 1880.

The past week has been marked by considerable fluctuations in values, a decrease in the movement of cash wheat and an increase in speculative trading. At the close on Saturday the price of No. 1 white was precisely the same as on the Saturday previous, namely \$1 37.

Yesterday the market opened dull, and a decline was noted which became more pronounced until spot No. 1 closed quiet at \$1 341. There was no good reason for this beyond the customary Monday reports of dullness in other markets, and it will probably be only temporary.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from November 15

to December 12:	White	No. 1	No. 2	No. 2.
	extra	white	white	red.
Nov.15	. 0 00	1 341/4	1 321/8	1 38
** 16	0 00	1 3334	1 31	1 361/2
" 17	0 00	1 3816	1 31	0 00
" 18	0 00	1 3416	0 00	0 00
" 19	0 00	1 3316	0 00	0 00
" 21	0 00	1 3116	1 29	1 341/4
4 92	0 00	1 3116	0 00	1 83
* 23		1 311/2	0 00	1 83
44 24				
44 QF	0 00	1 31	0 00	1 3316
4 95	0 00	1 31	0 00	1 35
4 26		1 301/4	1 2716	1 35
· 28	0 00	1 31	0 00	0 00
		1 31	1 2716	0 00
99		1 3234	0 00	0 00
Dec. 1			1 31	1 3616
W:		1 3434	1 31	
0				1 361/2
		1 8534	0 00	
6	0 00	1 35	0 00	1 3814
	0 00	1 37	0 60	0 00
5	0 00	1 371/4	1 33	1 40
" 9	. 0 00	1 37	1 33	0 00
" 10	. 0 00	1 37	0 00	1 39
" 12	0 00	1 341/4	0 00	0 00

than those of cash wheat, and futures all showed an advance over rates prevailing a week ago.

Yesterday, however, there was a decided change in the situation, the market being dull, weak and lower.

The following statement shows the prices of futures yesterday, as compared with those of Monday of last week:

March.

The position of the market shows quite an improvement, and the tone is firmer than at any time for a month. In fact, the light arrivals at shipping points, the continued decrease of the stocks in sight, with the general feeling among country merchants and millers in the winter wheat States that farmers have much less wheat on hand than is generally believed, is giving a very confident feeling to dealers. It at about the price above alluded to. It is not believed that stocks will be increased any while prices rule at current figures. as they are not high enough to draw out what supplies farmers have. We are yet too high to do much exporting, but the home demand seems to rule the market at present, and Europe may have to offer more satisfactory prices for what supplies she wants before long. On the whole the market may be regarded as much stronger. with a decided disposition to advance if receipts do not become more liberal at present rates.

The French farmers are also reported to be dissatisfied with the prices they are now obtaining for their wheat, and disposed to hold back as much as possible from market. The only thing they have to fear is American competition, and as soon as they learn that American farmers are holding on to what wheat they have, they will most probably do the same thing.

The deliveries of home grown and for eign wheat the past week in Great Britain have been much below the estimated consumptive demand, and the markets there though no higher, are much firmer. A few weeks of short deliveries would be certain to cause an advance in prices.

Looking the whole question over we do not see any reason for weak markets for wheat between now and May next, unless the promise of the growing crop in the spring is something very unusual.

The following table will show the price of wheat and flour in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those

of one week previous: 11 d. \$1 05 per bu against \$1 021 one week ago.

CORN, OATS AND RYE.

country on Dec. 3 amounted to 18,817,-521 bu, against 15,753,676 bu at the same date last year. The exports from Europe for the past eight weeks were 8,135,823 against 14,793,400 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880. The visible supply has decreased 1,816,535 bu during the past side price, while for second quality 22 to week, and this fact gave additional strength to the markets all over the country. Holders here have advanced their 641c for rejected. In Chicago prices also higher prices for extra quality stock, but a advanced, but the highest points reached light demand at lower rates for the lower were not sustained, and the market closed easy at 60% to 61c per bu for spot, and 59c for rejected. In futures January closed at 61c, February at 614c, and May at 664c. 35c, and fair to good at 25 to 30c. Comholders are more confident of the value of packing stock at 15 to 17c. In New York 5s 11d per cental, a shade higher than a week ago.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 11,845 bu, and the shipments were 4,619 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on Dec. 3 was 2,820,845 bu against 3,587,563 bu at the corresponding date last year. The exports to Europe during the last eight weeks foot up 314,686 bu, against 194,469 bu, for the corresponding date in 1880. We note a still further advance in the prices of this grain, and a strong market at all leading points. No. 1 white are now quoted here at 491 to 50c per bu, No. 2 do at 48½ to 49c, and No. 1 mixed at 48c. Stocks in this city are small, and buyers reported a scarcity of sufficient to fill orders. Chicago is also higher, and closed with a steady market at 46%c per bu for spot, 46%c for December. Those who have had good crops of oats this season should lots commanding above 30c. Western choice and fancy goods in light supply and are probably as high as the markets will bear. Prices may go a little higher, but if they do they will be apt to react again.

Rye is quiet but very steady, prices remaining the same as for some weeks past. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 3 was 1,253,216 bu., against 973,044 bu. at the same date in 1880. The exports to Europe during the past eight weeks were 515,210 bu, against 833,764 bu for the corresponding weeks in 1880. This shows a shortening up in the foreign | v demand this year, caused by the better of a month ago.

HOPS AND BARLEY. Our local hop market is dull, and buyers are not offering within one or two cents. what they were a month ago. But as there are very few coming forward at present, quotations are based on what buyers would be willing to pay. As a rule, brewers are not in the market now, nor likely to be until after the holidays. After that, with no untoward circumstance to take away the strength of the situation, we look or a firmer tone and better prices in the trade. The latest reports from abroad show that holders there are firmer, and though no positive advance is vet noted. t is generally expected. As it is at present here is a very light margin between our Speculative values were held stronger markets and those of Great Britain, and an advance there would at once cause shippers to enter the market and take all the hops they could get at the prices now ruling. If they do this, it will be the signal for the home trade to make an effort to secure supplies, and prices would at once appreciate. Those who buy their hops now will probably have good reason to be thankful later on. In Chicago prices are quoted at 27 to 29c for Pacific Coasts. 26 to 28c choice New Yorks, 23 to 25c for prime do, and 20 to 22c for prime Wiscon sins, with a quiet market. In New York there is a better tone noted in the trade. and the Commercial Builetin says:

"In addition to the sale previously reported, we learn of another 100 bale American hops of fair quality sold at 130 shillings, or equal to not ar from 231c nes There are said to be further offert of the same price for goods of similar qual ity. It is the general impression, however that English buyers are ready to take hol such is the case, then it is probable that bottom has been touched for the present, as our market would now appear to be on a parity with London. We hear of anxious inquires from London as to the quantity of hops that can be spared from here. Besides this, it is understood that some cheap lots recently bought in this market are to be shipped to London next week. We do not find sufficient material in the English offers to give the market here positive strength, but at the same time, some evidences of a better feeling among the trade here are noticable. As yet, however, our quotations may be said to represent the 'top of the market.'"

Prices in the New York market are

quot	ed as	follow	78:						
Y. Y.	State,	crop of	1881	cho	ce		28	@30	
de)	do	do	g000	l to pr	rime	35	@25	
de)	do	do	fair	to goo	d	23	@24	
de)	crop o	f 188	0. god	od to	prime	.20	@22	
de)	do	do	low	to fai	r	13	222	
de)	crop of	1879.	fair	to cho	oice	16	@20	
do		old old					7	@15	
Caster	n, cro	p of 188	1, fa	ir to	choice		20	@26	

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 18.541 bu, and the shipments were 17,188 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country Dec. 3 was 3,465,974 bu against 2,861,443 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. Our local market is again weaker; and quotations have been dropped to lower points. State barley is quoted at \$2 to \$2 10 per cental for fair to good samples the latter grading as No. 2. There is little disposition to buy among malsters at present, they having generally secured supplies sufficient to meet the wants of their trade until after the holidays. The market is therefore dull and dragging, and likely to remain so for a few weeks. In Chicago prices were advanced last week, and though at the close there was a decline, rates there show a

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The receipts of corn here the past week Rutter was received here the past week to the amount of 35,732 lbs., and the shipamounted to 21,750 bu, and the shipments only 506 bu. The visible supply in the ments were 36,685 lbs. Under the influence of large offerings of bogus butter, the market for the ordinary grades of butter is completely edemoralized, and this has affected the price of the choicer qualities. For the finest lots of late made, well flavored butter 25c per pound is now an out. 23c is about the top of the market. Worked over stock of poor flavor is not wanted by dealers, as it is difficult to dispose of. views, and now ask 664c for No. 2 and | Chicago reports a steady market with grades. Choice fancy creamery is quoted there at 38 to 41c per lb, fair to choice creamery at 34 to 36c, choice dairy at 33 to The receipts at all points are very light, and mon stock sells at 20 to 23c per lb, and their stocks. The English markets are re- there is a little lower range in the quotaported firm, and new mixed American corn | tions for fancy stock, 40 to 41c being the was quoted in Liverpool on Saturday at top of the market now, against 41 to 42c one week ago. Holders, however, insist that it is on account of a lack of quality in the stock, not from any weakness in the market. The N. Y. Bulletin says:

"The situation does not change to any great extent, business as a rule proving moderate and dealers at variance over quotations, especially on creamery. trouble appears to be that a great many Iowa cream gathered brands are here which do not come up fully to the idea of fancy, and on these holders are sufficiently weak in their views to offer better terms than at the commencement of the week while on the other hand those who have positively superlative quality remain firm, and from regular customers who do no shopping can secure about former rates. State dairy packed on selection of any kind of package will command a fair rate, but straight lines as they run are slow, and dairies entire not much wanted at extremes. Indeed, as a rule, the addition to the supply of dairies entire does not show positive attractions and it is only the exceptional firm, but most of the arrivals are off, and have a uncertain value. From exporters there is very little demonstration, and where any looking around takes place, it s for better goods than can be obtained on the limit allowed.

Quotations for Western in that market

e as follows:			
estern imitation creamery	28	@35	
estern dairy, choice	32	@33	
estern dairy, fair to good	25	@31	
estern dairy, ordinary to fair			
estern factory, special marks	16	31/2017	
estern factory, prime to choice			
estern factory, fair to good			
estern factory, choice current makes	25	@38	
The receipts of cheese in this	2	marke	

outcome of the German and Russian crops. | the past week were 11,810 lbs, and the Prices keep at a range of \$1 to 1 05 per shipments were nothing. The price has bu in this market, and in Chicago at 98 to | weakened during the week, and 14c is now 99c per bu. The New York market is an outside quotation for the choicest lots dull at \$1 per bu for fair lots, which is of full cream late made State, while fair to the highest price exporters will pay. Rye good is selling at 13 to 13½c. The Chicaflour in this market is steady at \$6 per go market is also quoted dull and weak bbl, a decline of 15 to 25c from the prices, with full cream cheddars of October make selling at 12 to 121c per lb, September makes at 11 to 11%c, August at 10 to 10%c; choice part skim cheddars at 101 to 111c, common to good part skim flats at 6 to 7c. The decline is largely attributed to the falling off in the export demand through the poor quality of much of the stock offering, coupled with liberal consignments of lard cheese. In the Liverpool market the quotation for choice American cheese and when a man finds his property any is 55s per 100 lbs, the same as one week ago. In New York the market is steady at about former quotations, with a dull tone on all but the finest grades. The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin says:

fancy cheese and promptly bid full former rates, with some receivers claiming ability on gilt-edge. Beyond this, however, there is no indication of much demand, and the tone is a little slow. The present showing points to about 21,000 boxes exports for the week, an amount considerable less than expected, and showing that the indifference of exporters toward ordinary stock has not been altogether assumed. Advices from abroad report a bad market for hot weather stock, and weakening values."

Quotations in that market on Saturday showed no change, fancy State factory being quoted at 12½c, choice at 12 to 12½c, prime at 11½ to 11½c, and fair to good at 10 to 11c; fair to good Ohio cheddars at 10 to 11c per lb, and prime Ohio flats at 10 to 11c.

WOOL.

There has been a quiet but steady market for wools since our last report, and prices are practically unchanged. In Boston the movement of stock the past week showed an improvement, sales footing up 2,265,874 lbs., of which 1,795,874 lbs were domestic and 470,000 lbs were foreign. The sales were distributed among all grades and classes of wools, some choice lots of XX fleece selling at 45c, and Michigan X at 41½ to 42c per lb. Now and then a sale a little under quotations is reported, where some holder is compelled to make concessions to secure a sale; but as a rule holders are firm and confident. In regard to the Boston market the Commercial Bulletin.

"There has seldom been a season when wool merchants have held their merchandise more confidently through periods of temporary dullness than since June, 1881. The profits of the season's business have been moderate, and had it not been for the slight rise obtained during the fall, many of last summer's purchases would not have paid cost. Supplies of wool now in this narket are such as to afford a good selection of all grades. In fact, the bulk of the lomestic wool which is to carry the manufacturer forward in the new clip, is now in sional transactions at a trifle less than full quotations are not natural just now, whe the stock-taking season is at hand. But unwashed wools are fully as firm as at any time this season, and there have been sales of good medium grades this week at

higher prices than have before been reach-'Included in sales of domestic fleece have been: 10,000 lbs mediumfleeces at 48c: 73,300 lbs X and XX Ohio at 42½ to 44c; 10,000 lbs X Vermont principally at 39c; 25,000 lbs Ohio XX at 45c; 32,000 lbs at 411 to 47c: 15,000 lbs Michigan X at 41 to 42c; 7,000 lbs Wisconsin X at 40c; 1,500 lbs Iowa at 36c; 5,000 lbs XX Ohio at 44c; 23,000 lbs X fleeces at 38 to 40c; 5,200 lbs Michigan X at 411c; 10,000 lbs Onio X and XX at 44c; 25,000 lbs XX and above at 45c: 3.000 lbs coarse Ohio at 37c; 1,000 do do at 40c; 10,000 lbs Ohio XX at 44c; 10. 500 lbs do X at 421c; 56,000 lbs Michigan

431c; 12,000 lbs Ohio X and above at 43c; 4,000 lbs washed on p. t; 2,000 lbs Michigan X at 42c; 10,000 lbs Ohio XX on p. t. Total, 381,500 pounds."

Kitching Bros., of New York, in their nonthly wool circular say: "The position of the market has not changed materially since our last issue. Business is of a moderate character, but scarcely sufficient to prevent a perceptible weakening of prices. The position of the market for wool and manufactured goods may be considered a sound one, and work to the advantage of all interests if wools do not advance to any undue extent. Stocks are not in excess of the wants of our manufacturers, and this will become manifest without doubt before another clip is available. In fine foreign wool the demand continues to be of small dimensions. Trifling sales of all the principal kinds have been made, but at prices that give no encouragement to the importer. The London auctions of Colonial wools opened on the 22d ult. at ½d advance over closing rates of the previous sale. The offerings at this series

PATENT RIGHTS.

will be very light."

The question of how best to put an end o the serious annoyances and losses so frequently experienced by the people at large from the purchase of patented articles, or articles infringing upon some patent, will undoubtedly come up for discussion in the present Congress. Two of Michigan's representatives are reported to be preparing bills bearing upon this subject, and Mr. Ferry has introduced the following resolution in the Senate:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Pa tents hereby is instructed to consider and report, by bill or otherwise, such proposed le jislation as shall effectually protect all innocent purchasers and users of any de-vice, invention, or article, patented under the laws of the United States from payment of or obligation to pay, any royalty for such purchase, or use, of any patented article abandoned to public or general use by the inventor or patentee thereof, or from the payment of any royalty for such purchase or use of any patented article what-ever, unless claim therefor shall be formally made or presented by the inventor or patentee to the purchaser or user of the same within two years after such purchase or first use of the device or article so claim ed to have been duly patented.'

In the House, Mr. Burrows, it is said will soon introduce a bill of which the following is the text:

"To amend revised statutes so as to read as follows: Damages for infringements of any patent may be recovered by action on the case in the name of any party, eithe patentee, assignee or grante no party in any such action shall recover damages for the use of any patented arti-cle when it shall appear in the trial that the defendant in such action purchased open market, and without knowledge that the same was patented."

Mr. Ferry's resolution is the mildest of the two, but may prove the most practicable for that very reason. Mr. Burrow's bill strikes at the feature of the patent law that is the fruitful source of the various swindles that have been perpetrated upon the public by patent right venders, but it places the right of the hoider of a patent upon a different footing to that of the owner of any other property, and we doubt if such a law would receive the sanction of the courts. The Supreme Court has always decided against any law that made a distinction between the rights of owners of different kinds of property, where, no matter how innocent of all offense the purchaser of it may be, the law gives him a right to take it. We are not good enough lawyers to know whether Mr. Burrows' bill, if it becomes a law, "Buyers continue on the look out for would be constitutional; but before it passes it wil probably be fully discussed and its weak points, if any, eliminated But we hope no legislation on this subject will be hurried through which may prove a delusion to those who rely upon it.

THE more we think over the recent defalcations by bank officials, the more we become convinced that our laws are very defective for the punishment of such crimes. Punishment in such cases should compel restitution to the sufferers to the fullest extent possible. A thief should be confined until his labor, calculated at what it is worth to the State, would balance his accounts. If he is a Baldwin he will not do that in a life-time, but then society embezzler be made to pay what he has made away with, and the "compromises" and "whack ups" on the part of those who have suffered from his depredations will be at an end. At present the party stolen from either settles with the thief or loses everything. This is a continued incitement to condone a crime, and makes the party stolen from a criminal also. laws should be framed to help men to be honest, at present they offer a premium to crime.

A STARTLING calamity was announced last week as taking place at Vienna. The Ring Theater, in that city, caught fire while an opera was in progress and the building completely filled with people. A panic ensued, and the frightened people blocked up the very limited places of exit, and a large number were trampled to death or burned. The loss of life is known to be as high as 917 persons, while it is feared others lost their lives who are yet unknown. The ballet dancers, 200 in num ber, all perished in the flames, the rear entrances being locked and the keys in the pockets of some of the employes. The event has thrown the entire city into mourning, as few families did not have relatives or friends in the theater at the time. It is now discovered that the means of exit from the theater, and the appliances for extinguishing a fire, did one take place, were miserably deficient, and the indignation of the citizens may yet lead to an outbreak.

OFFICIAL statistics show that during the past ten years the annual production of buckwheat in the United States has increased about 2,000,000 bushels. Barley has increased 15,000,000 bushels, and rye 3.000.000 in the same period.

substantial advance, spot being quoted at \$1.00 lbs do X at 42½c; 56,000 lbs Michigan X at 41½c; 5,000 lbs do do a 42c; 10,000 lbs Mackinaw road was laid on the 9th, completion with the straits to Marquette.

A CITY ORDINANCE. Caution to those Selling Meat or Poultry

In the the issue of the FARMER of Nov. 28th, we noted the arrest of a couple of farmers from the vicinity of Romeo, for selling or offering for sale some turkeys which had been smothered to death on their way to market, and as many of our readers may not be acquainted with the city ordinance regulating the market, we will publish the sections in which those who are in the habit of doing business on the market are interested. The [following is in reference to the fees.

in Detroit.

Sec. 16. The Controller shall cause to be prepared a sufficient number of suitable ticket receipts for the purpose of the pre-ceding section, with the name of the market clerk and the date stamped thereon, which said ticket receipts shall be delivered daily to the said clerk, poundmaster or other proper officers, by the Controller, in such quantities as may be deemed necessary for use during the day, which said ticket receipts when so delivered, shall be charged to said clerk, poundmaster, or other offic-er, in a suitable book prepared for such purpose. The Controller shall likewise deliver daily to an officer of the Metropolitan Police force, to be designated by the Superintendent of Police, a like number of ticket receipts to be of the same form as those delivered to the market clerk, but of different color and having the word "Po-lice" stamped thereon, and it shall be the lice" stamped thereon, and it shall be the duty of said police officer to demand of each owner, driver, or other person in was designed by W. S. Holdsworth, of the duty of said police officer to demand of charge of any team or vehicle standing upon or occupying, for market purposes, the public market grounds of the city, the ticket receipts previously given to such owner, driver, or other person in charge of such team or vehicle, as aforesaid, by the clerk of the market, giving in exchange for such ticket receipt the ticket receipt o different color and stamped with the word 'Police," as aforesaid. The said police officer shall report daily, at or before four o'clock in the afternoon, to the Controller, surrendering the ticket receipts of the market clerk collected by him, as aforesaid, which ticket receipts, together with the opposite the property is receipts in the second to him and the control of this 100,000,000 feet has been shipped, 10,—00,000 is still on hand, and 10,000,000 was o'clock in the afternoon, to the Controller unused ticket receipts, issued to him, shall equal the number of the same issued to said officer.

but leaving the crop undisturbed. By perusing the following sections of the ordinance they will see that this is unlawful, and besides there are several other matters contained in them that will require their attention.

Sec. 18. No butcher, forestaller, grocer rader or other person shall sell, expose or offer for sale in a public market or at any troit, any unsound, diseased, stale, rotten poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits or other or the flesh of any animal dying otherwise than by slaughter, or poultry from which the entrails, crop and head have been removed, except on poultry for shipment to other markets; or any impure or spurious wines or spirituous liquors; or any unwhole bread, cake or pastry manufactured in whole or in part from unwholesome flour or meal. Sec. 23. No person shall slaughter, sell.

offer, or expose for sale or barter, or trade, the meat of any calf less than four week The penalties for the violations of this

ordinance are severe, as will be seen by the following: Sec. 27. Any violations of the provis-

ions of sections 18 and 23 of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not less than \$10 or to exceed \$300 and costs of prosecution. and any violation of any other section or provision of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$200 and costs of prosecution, and the offender, in the case of any conviction, shall be sentenced to be confined in the Detroit House of Correction till the payment of the fine and costs imposed. Provided, such imprisonment shall not exceed the period of six months.

THE New York Sun says that the great wheat exporters of Russia are becoming alarmed at the tremendous competition they have to encounter. Hungarian and Danubian principalities were the first to appear in the Western markets, but the construction of a railway to Odessa restored the equilibrium. Then the American competition commenced, and has ruined the inhabitants of the wheat-producing districts of the Muscovite empire. Wheat is abundant in the interior-more so than for many years past-but there is scarcely any communication with the seaboard The great military railways run right through the country, but there are few will be rid of him. It would not take a feeding lines. The roads and canals and man long to work out a petty theft, but the care of the wheat in transport are in as the knowledge that they would have to primitive a stage as when Russia had no make restitution would deter many from competitor in the field. If a prompt move stealing large amounts. Let a thief or is not made by the government-which is scarcely to be expected at present-Russian wheat will soon be driven out of the Western markets by United States enterprise and the new field opened up in India.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Hichigan.

Ypsilanti Commercial: Donald Fraser, a well known citizen, died here on the 6th inst. Adrian Times: Wm. Williams, an old re-

Flint Democrat: D. Blair, of Gaines township, has lost seven children by diphtheria in Dr. D. W. Bliss, a widely known physician of Ann Arbor, died in that city on the 7th

79 years old. A. P. Waddell, a prominent lawyer, of Howell, died there on the 10th, having been ill

but a few days. Sixteen deaths from diphtheria are reported rom one school district in Gaines Township, Genesee County.

Flint Globe: The Genesee County Farmers' Fire Insurance Company has 200 more names on its books this year than last. Niles Republican: The hose house of the

Wm. McLeod's shingle mill at East Saginaw has shut down, after cutting with single machine 6,500,000 shingles. W. Ferguson, of Marshall, robbed a dummy infront of a store of its overcoat, and will anguish in jail for 50 days for his sin.

buggies and carriages, were broken up by runaway team in this city on the 7th inst. By the overturning of a Babcock fire ex isher while en route to a fire at Adria the driver, William Blake, was fatally inju-

Battle Creek Tribune: Six vehicles, wagon

Large marshes north of Union City, which burned over on the 7th, gave rise to the re-port that that place was entirely destroyed by

Lester, Nicholson & Co., have purchase J. S. Minor's saw mill at Alpena for \$200, 000, which includes pine lands and some

The Howell Republican says a gentleman

in a position to know estimates that there was over 12 tons of candy sold in Howell last

Marine City capitalists are contemplating the building of a dry dock at that place; the land required for the purpose has been do

Evart Review: A man at Leroy attempted to commit suicide because his wife would not furnish him with money to spend for

In view of the rapid approach of the nev railroad, Manistee is going to have two new banks to accommodate the expected increase of business. Neil Mallory, of Detroit, a brakeman on the D., G. H. & M. rallroad, was run over by a train at Grand Haven on the 6th, and in-

stantly killed. Adrian Press: Richard Adams, of Ridge-way, recently weighed ten sheep which pulled the scales down to 1,600 pounds, an average of 160 per head.

The regents of the University are struggling with the Franklin-McLean unpleasantness, and seem reticent about saying wherein lies the gist of the trouble.

F. A. Cullen, of Napoleon, has made 4,000 gallons of apple jelly at Dewey's cider mill at Eden. Mr. Cullen will add machinery for

manufacturing sorghum next year. Saginaw Herald: F. Barber, at work in the barrel works, got his arm caught in a pulley and was whirled round the shaft. His life was saved, but he loses his left arm. Adrian Times: Norman Myers, of Fairfield,

who has been on a trip through the northern part of the State, reports that he saw farmers there planting there potatoes for next year's Lansing Republican: The addition to the

class of '78. Rev. E. Curtis, husband of the Mrs. Curtis

for whose murder Mrs. Barnard was recently tried and acquitted, was married to Miss C. Palmer, late a teacher at Greenville, on the On the night of the 7th \$4,000 worth of furs On the night of the time of the P. Kidder & were stolen from the store of E. P. Kidder & Co., Grand Rapids. The thirese made a good relection taking only the finest and most

selection, taking only the finest and valuable of the stock.

Marshall Expounder: The Calhoun Agricul-Many farmers are in the habit of dressing their poultry, removing the entrails, the coming year.

tural Society, at its meeting on the 5th, elected C. T. Gorham, G. S. Woolsey and W. Radford, president, secretary and treasurer, for the coming year.

Burglars entered the house of S. P. Sher-

man, at Caro, a man 80 years of age, and persuaded him with the aid of a revolver to open his safe, from which they took \$65 in money The engineer of one of the fire engines at Coldwater and two other men have been arrested for arson. It is said they had more to do with the burning of Armory Hall than

Saginaw Herald: A steam boiler used for steaming hoop timber at the Saginaw Barrel Works, exploded on the morning of the 28th, and Chas. Utter and Ira Nichols, employes, were seriously injured. Ann Arbor Register: Judge Campbell de-

honest men ought.

Ann Arbor register: Stuge Campbell de-livered an address to the memory of the late Prof. G. P. Williams, who was so long con-nected with the University, and whose death was so deeply regretted. Port Huron Times: An old man, named Perkins, of Branch County, was knocked down and robbed of his watch and chain and \$40 in money, on the C. & G. T. railroad track near Tenth Street, on the morning of the 5th.

A tramp stabbed a farmer named Jones, who lives near Charlotte, because when he asked for a night's lodging he was offered a bed on the floor. Jones will probably die, and his murderer can try how a prison bedstead fits Owosso Press: A new sehool building at

Perry was formerly dedicated there on the 2d inst. It is supplied with the most approved furtheres and school furniture, including a 300 lb. bell. Only the first floor will be used Birmingham Eccentric: F. Foster, of Materiown, has a steer 33 months old whose height is 6 feet; length from nose to tail, 10 feet 8 inches; girth, 7 feet and 8 inches; size of arm, 2 feet; weight, 2,024 lbs. If he has an equal let it be heard from.

Battle Creek Tribune: John Meachem well-known citizen of this city, was instantly killed by the cars on the morning of the 7th. He attempted to cross the track in front of an action of the strength of the stre proaching train, taking no who called to him in warning

The Baptist Church at Greenville, on learn ing of Mrs. Barnard's acquital of the murder of Mrs. Curtis, immediately took her name off the list of members of the organization. Lowell Journal wants to know what vould have done had she been found guilty.

Ann Arbor Register: The Washtenaw County Pomological Society at its meeting on the 3d, elected J. A. Scott, president; J. Ganzhorn, secretary; Emil Baur, correspond-ing secretary. The former president, S. W. Dorr, of Manchester, declined a re-election.

Saginaw Herald: Two men engaged in

repairing the engine of the steam barge Onto-nagon, at the dock in this city, were badly scalded by the blowing off of the cover of the steam chest. W. S. McLean was one of the steam chest. W. S. McLean was one of the injured, and he is so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. The body of a man named Phillips, a cattle buyer of Allerton, Iowa, was found near Liv

ingston, Sanilac County, on Saturday, with all the appearance of having been murdered. A man named Dixon, living near Amadore, this Spate, has been arrested for the deed. He was in the employ of Phillips, and since his arrest has taken poison with suicidal in Grand Ledge Independent: Nathanie Soules, of Roxand, took an agency for wagon

tongue supporters, and signed an order for \$20 worth of goods. This order next turned \$20 worth of goods. This order next turned up in the hands of a man halling from Detroit, altered into a promissory note for \$200. Mr. Soules asked to see the note, proclaimed it a forgery, showed it into his pocket, and told the agent to "git," and he at once "got." No supporters ever arrived at the depot for Mr. Soules. The Lansing Republican says that a farmer

nar Mason recently kept over night two travelers, a man and woman, who claimed to be sufferers by forest fires, and to have saved only the horse, buggy, robes and whip which formed their traveling outfit, which they off ered to sell for \$30, as they wished to go to friends in the southern part of the State. The farmer bought the rig and the wayfarers de-parted. Next upon the scene appeared a Genesee County farmer, bewailing the loss of his turn out, which he had traced thus far. Both did a tale of woe unfold, and the Ing-ham County men induced the other to sell him the outfit, rather than that his neighbors should find out how he had been taken in.

General News.

Jeff. Davis has returned from Europe. The sum of \$13,323,155 has already been ex-

The Kansas bank difficulties have been settled. and Mr. Danford released by his captors. Col. John W. Forney, the well known journalist, died in Philadelphia on Friday

A delegation of Southern politicians are asking the President to put a Southern man in his cabinet.

The United States mints made a profit of nearly \$10,000,000 for th July, 1878, to July, 1881. the government from

Bob Ingersoil's daughter is reported to have oined the Presbyterian Church. Geo. McNeir, son-in-law of Congressman

Burrows, has been appointed assistant post-master of the House of Representatives. Danford, the Kansas banker, is preparing a tatement to show that he has

wronged, and that he is able to pay all he

as successor to Mr. Blain as Secretary of

It is believed that all the boats on the Eric canal will reach their destination before it freezes up, an almost unprecedented occur-

The Secretary of the Canadian Episcopal Syncd, Archdeacon Parnell, is reported to be \$12,000 short in his accounts, and is to be in-

Edison was awarded five gold medals at the International Electric Exhibition at Paris being a greater number than was awarded

A new company, with a capital of \$1,000.000, has bought a site near Chicago, and will build extensive locomotive works, to be in operation by June next.

An association of St. Louis millers have purchased an immense wheat farm in Dakota and propose to raise their own wheat instead of depending on middlemen.

Geo. W. Kuyler, cashier of the Nashvile. Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, is missing with a large amount of meney and is supposed to have been murdered.

Weeks, who caused the failure of the Paci-

fic Bank at Boston, has raised \$500,000 of his indebtedness and the directors \$1,000,000, to enable the bank to resume business. A black walnut grove that was planted by

Wisconsin farmer 20 years ago on some waste land was sold recently for \$20,000. The trees are from 16 to 20 inches through. Wm. A. Larrabee and E. Jarrett, Chicago

officials, have been arrested, the former for failing to turn over \$28,000 held by him, and latter for alleged defalcation of \$69,000. Ezra Freeborn, a tramp now sojourning in lew York, boasts that he has been on the road ever since 1845 and has never yet paid for a meal or a ride. Freeborn is a good

Capt. Howgate's Washington real estate valued at \$90,000 has been attached by the government. The total amount of his frauds is placed at \$150,000. An effort is being male to dissolve the attachments.

The American and French silk merchants in Japan have finally acquiesced in the de-mands of the native dealers, and the latter have placed \$5,000,000 worth on the markets, previously withheid from sale.

The first bill passed through the Senate The first our passed through the Schake during the present session was the one reported from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads by Senator Ferry, conferring on Mrs. Garfield the franking privilege.

Frank Charon, of Fall River, Mass., shot his wife, who was sleeping in bed, instantly killing her. The murderer gave himself up and is in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury. Drink was the cause.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, has prepared a resolu

tion to offer in Congress for the appointment of a committee to audit the expenses of President Garfield's illness and funeral. Dr. Bliss and his co-adjutors will paralyze that committee. At Piqua, Ga., last Wednesday just after At Piqua, Ga., Jab. 1 to the county jail, 12 in number, made a dash for liberty and succeeded in making their escape. They scat-

tered after getting out, and have not yet been Two lawyers named Ryan and Sears got into an altercation in a court-room at Lead-ville last week, and Sears broke Ryan's skull with a chair. Must have singular lawyers at Leadville. In Michigan they only fleece their

clients.

Congressman Butterworth will shortly in Congressman Butterworth will sturrey introduce a bill into Congress reducing the fees for licensing steamboat officers to 50 cents. The average fee is now over \$7, and a surplus of \$650,000 has been accumulated therefrom in the treasury.

Last week at Fall River, Mass., an old man named Dennis became incensed at a number of young men rapping on his windows and nnoying him, and went out with a gun to drive them off. The men took the gun from him and shot him dead with it. The manufacturing establishment operated by the lessees of the Tennessee State Penientiary burned Monday last. Loss over in

urance about \$250 000. Six convicts escaped

Many prisoners whoh might have gained then iberty exerted themselves to save the pro perty. Near Moscow, Georgia, last week, a crazy negro seized a child of Mrs. Winchester Armstrong, who attempted to rescue it. She was dealt a blow on the head with an ax and killed. The mother of Mrs. Armstrong was also killed. Mr. Armstrong then came up

and shot the negro dead. A man named David McMillen rec A man hamed David McAmien recently shot Father McCarthy at Greenfield, Mass., for an alleged interference with McMillen's domestic affairs, and has been lodged in jail. Father McCarthy is dead, and an effort to lynch McMillan was only prevented by the officers drawing their revolvers.

Senator Plumb has introduced a bill in the

Senate providing that certain lands hereto-fore granted to railroad companies be declar-ed forfeited to the United States in cases where the lands were granted to aid in the construction of roads which have not been onstructed within the specified time. A combination of boss section men and

ther minor officers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe roads have swindled the company out of \$200,000 by fraudulent pay rolls. Eighteen arrests were made, and developments implicate several rich men whose property to the amount of \$80,000 has been attached. A singular case is reported at Mansonville.

Vt. A Mr. and Mrs. Peters were recently ar rested for murdering their child, and Mrs Peters has been discharged, the court holding that the law presumes that in offenses con mitted jointly by husband and wife the wife acts under the coercion of the husband and is ot responsible. The Apache Indians who recently escaped

from the San Carlos agency endeavored to make terms with the Mexican government, but left in disgust when informed that they would not be permitted to raid the Arizona settlers. They will therefore probably return and draw pay and rations from Uncle Same for the pres The product of the California gold mines

show a steady decline and of the wheat fields a rapid increase. The surplus wheat crop of that State this year was valued at \$6,000,000. This item is having a run in the daily press, and is a good joke on the knowledge of those who give place to it. California's surplus wheat will undoubtedly be worth from \$50,-000,000 to \$60,000,000. A train of 32 freight cars, while being loaded with live stock, broke through the Wabash bridge over the Missouri river at St. Charles last Friday and were precipitated 80 feet into the river. Engineer Kirkby was killed, the

Ex-Custodiar Pinkney says he is tired of being made the scape-goat for treasury irregu-larities during the past four years, and will tell the senate appropriation committee the true story regarding the misuse of funds. He says he used government funds to pay for a lunch given in Secretary Sherman's rooms on the night of the holding of the Chicago convention by direction of Upton.

brakemen and stockmen on the trains jump-ing off in time. It is not known whether the accident was caused by derailment or inherent

Mr. Bliss, United States District Attorney for Easten Missouri, has notified the department of Justice at Washington that William and Addison F. Burns have been convicted on the charge of uttering forged titles Missouri lands. The Burns brothers are sa to have been the most extensive dealers in fraudulent titles in the United States, and to have amassed \$800,000 by the transa

Frank Wilkeson writes a long statistical article in the New York Sun to prove that at the present rate of production and waste in the anthractic coal regions hard coal will, in less than 40 years, become a luxury too costly for any but the wealthy to use as a fuel. We can assure Frank that the time has new ar-rived, so far as Detroit is concerned. Coal at \$7 50 per ton, and only 1,700 to the ton, makes it very much of a luxury.

Gen. Kilpatrick, U. S. Minister to Chili, died at Santiago Sunday December 4. He had been ill some time with malarial fever. Gen. Kilpatrick will be remembered as one of the most brilliant cavalry officers in the Union army, and did very effective service in the Gettysburg and other cam wronged, and that he is able to pay all he owes.

The name of Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, has been sent in to the Senate years of age at the time of his death.

Secretary Kirkwood announces Secretary Airkwood amounter of a regular conspiracy among pension bureau to defraud the This pension business is gegigantic system of robbery who died paupers, who never did a moment's service, are being a expense. The dead-beats shout and not allowed to br not allowed to br ers of the late war into soldiers of the late war into will take one hundred and twen dollars this year to meet the per probably one quarter of this go pension swindlers.

Foreign.

The number of agrarian outra during the month of November By an explosion in the Cockr Belgium last week, 66 persons le

Reed, Coffey and Maloney, reed to Ireland from America, haved under the Coercion Act. A Russian spy has been caug making plans of Austrian for evident that Russia is preparin

A decrease of £4,159,598 in in increase of £1,848,464 in expmonth of November is shown by

Board of Trade returns. Some of the English papers a hat Irish murderers should be lish juries, it being impossible

conviction from Irish juries. The London Grand Lodge of h last week adopted resolutions of Henniker and seconded by Pr. condoling with Mrs. Garfield. Lord Ardilaun appeals in t sympathy and protection for to loyal to the government in Irelan

terrorism kept alive by America The man who placarded Berli of the editorial in the Freiheit for Most was imprisoned in Londsentenced to three years penal s

Russian public journals are Russian public journals are se censed at President Arthur's retreatment of the Jews in that want to know why he didn't sabout England's treatment of the The French committee on the

jewels recommends the disposa valued at \$3,500,000, retaining t tic. American bouanza kings edly be on hand to buy up then The Czar is being urged by friends to renew the war with I fuse consent to any diplomatic which does not provide for the consent to the conse

Russia in Constantinople. On opening the Leinster assi, Judge Barry said that Ireland vof lawlessness and terrorism. arian outrages in Leinster du was already 528 against 249 last The Swiss postal authorities United States Postmaster Gen mails have been rifled in that coly, and warn people not to sethere by mail until the depredat

The Spanish Minister of Jus the Chamber of Deputies recentle that a system of apprenticeship lated in recent legislation has f

The Irish Home Manufacturer has elected Parnell president, not to invite the Queen or any family to patronize the exhibition ation obligating its signers to attending the exhibition provides ber of the royal family is invi-largely signed throughout Irela Gen. Manteuffel, Governor of

raine, declares that the Germani

territory is retarded by the con

the chief reason for the late I the use of the French language thought it best to state that sidered the provinces inalienab THE Chinese Government build some railroads, and se heard in the land the voice of brakeman: "Hooppee! I

junction! Tlains stoppee ten and dlinkee!" Indulgent Parent Who allow their children to ea high-seasoned food, rich pies, c have to use Hop Bitters to pre tion, sleepless nights, sickness,

in the house. DESERVING articles are alway The exceptional cleanliness of Balsam makes it popular. Gray

haps death. No family is safe

possible with its occasional use NEW ADVERTISEME



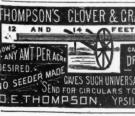
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1881. \$1,100

Won in prizes on my sheep and swhing leading fairs: Cleveland, Odd Fair, Michigan State Fair, filmois the Great St. Louis Fair, slowing at every fair with stock to ported from the stock for the stock to ported to my the stock to the stock to my the st A few choice Suffolk and Essex p

Box 1,468, Ja FARM FOR

One hundred and seventy-four and twenty acres, eighty acres of rea the best state of cultivation one ord Station. Call on or address T. J. C. 8-3m* Milford, Oakland Cou GENTS Can now grasp fit worth \$10 RIDEO 10 Barelay

FRANK WIL

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Secretary Kirkwood announces the discovery in as Secretary of Secretary Kirkwood announces the discovery of a regular conspiracy among clerks in the pension bureau to defraud the government. This pension business is getting to be a gigantic system of robbery whereby ablebodied paupers, who never did the country a moment's service, are being kept at public expense. The dead-beats should be hunted out, and not allowed to bring reputable soldiers of the late war into disrepute. It will take one hundred and twenty millions of dollars this year to meet the pension charges, boats on the Erie stination before it recedented occuranadian Episcopal

re gold medals at Exhibition at Paris, han was awarded capital of \$1,000.

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A decrease of £4,159,598 in imports and an increase of £1,848,464 in exports for the month of November is shown by the British Board of Trade returns.

Some of the English papers are suggesting that Irish murderers should be tried by English juries, it being impossible to secure a conviction from Irish juries.

The man who placarded Berlin with copie of the editorial in the Freiheit for which Herr Most was imprisoned in London, has been sentenced to three years penal servitude.

Russian public journals are said to be inconsed at President Arthur's reference to the treatment of the Jews in that country, and want to know why he didn't say something about England's treatment of the Irish.

The Czar is being urged by some of his friends to renew the war with Turkey and refuse consent to any diplomatic arrangement which does not provide for the domination of Russia in Constantinople.

The Swiss postal authorities notify the United States Postmaster General that the

mails have been rifled in that country recently, and warn people not to send valuables there by mail until the depredations are put a

The Irish Home Manufacturers' Association has elected Parnell president, and resolved not to invite the Queen or any of the royal family to patronize the exhibition. A declaration obligating its signers to refrain from attending the exhibition provided any member of the royal family is invited, is being largely signed throughout Ireland.

Gen. Manteuffel, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, declares that the Germanization of that territory is retarded by the constant hope of its reunion with France, and gives this fact as the chief reason for the late prohibition of

THE Chinese Government is going to build some railroads, and soon will be heard in the land the voice of the Celestial brakeman: "Hooppee! Yang-tse-kian junction! Tlains stoppee ten minutes eatee and dlinkee!"

have to use Hop Bitters to prevent indigestion, sleepless nights, sickness, pain, and perhaps death. No family is safe without them in the house.

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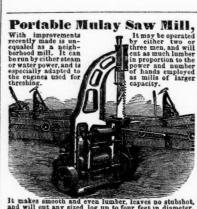
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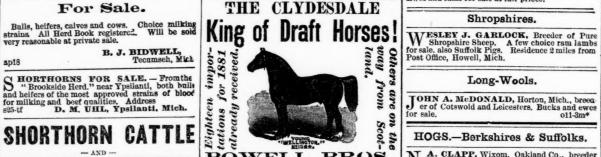


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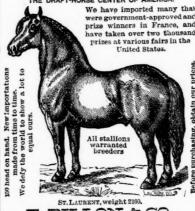
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POWELL BROS., Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa., Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.,
Largest and finest collection in the world of Clydesdale Stallions, the best breed of draft horses. Also an importation of the choicest Percheron-Normans to be found. Breeders of Trotting-Bred Roadsters, and importers and breeders of Hoistein and Devon Cattle. Rare individual excellence and choicest pedigree our specialities, at same time avoiding animals whose constitutional vigor, energies and stamina have been impaired by high-feeding, axd over-fattening. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited. Mention Michigan Farmer. aug35-6m

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Clydesdale and Hambletonian Horses The largest and deepest milking herd of Holsteins in the world 225 head mostly imported. Males and in the world 225 head, mostly imported. Males and Females of different ages.

A large and elegant Stud of imported Clydesdale Stallions, and Mares of all ages.

Hambletonian Stallions and Mares of Superior breading. Personal inspection invited. Separate Catalogues of each class, and milk records of cows, mailed free on application. All inquiries promptly answered. State that you saw this advertisement in the Michigan Farmer.

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dollars this year to meet the pension charges, probably one quarter of this goes to regular pension swindlers.

Foreign. The number of agrarian outrages in Ireland during the month of November was 520. By an explosion in the Cockrell colliery in Belgium last week, 66 persons lost their lives. Reed, Coffey and Maloney, recently returned to Ireland from America, have been arrest-

ed under the Coercion Act. A Russian spy has been caught in Austria making plans of Austrian fortresses. It is evident that Russia is preparing for another ow in Europe.

The London Grand Lodge of Master Maso last week adopted resolutions offered by Lord Henniker and seconded by Prince Leopold, condoling with Mrs. Garfield.

Lord Ardilaun appeals in the *Times*, for sympathy and protection for those who are loyal to the government in Ireland against the terrorism kept alive by American gold.

The French committee on the sale of crown jewels recommends the disposal of diamonds valued at \$3,500,000, retaining the most artistic. American bonanza kings will undoubtedly be on hand to buy up them jewels.

On opening the Leinster assizes last week Judge Barry said that Ireland was in a state of lawlessness and terrorism. The number of agrarian outrages in Leinster during this year was already 528 against 249 last year.

The Spanish Minister of Justice stated in the Chamber of Deputies recently that slavery had ceased to exist in the colonies of Spain; that a system of apprenticeship as contemp-lated in recent legislation has fully taken its

the use of the French language officially. He thought it best to state that Germany con-sidered the provinces inalienable.

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GREEN APPLES

Pall down the bough, Bob? Isn't this fun? Now give it a shake—there goes one! Now put your thumb up to the other and see If it isn't as mellow as mellow can be I know by the stripe

It must be ripe

That's one aplece for you and me, Green, are they? Well, no matter for that, Hit down on the grass, and we'll have a chat, And I'll tell you what old Parson Bute aid last Sun tay of unripe fruit;

"Life." says he, "Is a beautiful tree. Reavily laden with beautiful fruit.

. For youth there's love, just striking with red, And great joys hanging right over his head; Happiness, honor and great estate, For those who patient work and wait: Blessings," said he,

"Of every degree,

Ripening early, and ripening late. Take them in season, pluck and eat, And the fruit is wholesome, the fruit is sweet; But oh, my friends!" Here he gave a rap On his desk, like a regular thunder-clap, And made such a bang,

Woke up out of his Sunday nap. "Green fruit, he said, "God would not bless; But half life's sorrows and bitterness, Half the evil, ache and crime,

Old Deacon Lang

Came from tasting before their time The tru ts Heaven sent,' Then on he went To his fourthly and fifthly-wasn't it prime

But, I say, Bob, we fellows don't care So much for a mouthful of apple or pear; But what we like is the fun of the thing, When the fresh winds blow, and the hang birds

bria g Home grubs and sing To their young ones, a swing In their basket nest, tied up by its string.

Take apples in various ways; They're first rate roasted before the blaze Of a winter's fire; and, oh, my eyes, Aren't they nice though, made into pies! I scarce ever *AW One, cooked or raw,

That wasn't good for a boy of my size, But shake your fruit from the orchard tree To the tune of the brook and the hum of the be And the chipmanks chirping every minute, And the clear, sweet note of the gay little linnet,

And the grass and the flowers, And the long Summer hours, And the flavor of sun and breeze are in it

But this is a hard one! Why didn't we Leave them another week on the tree! Is yours as bitter? Give us a bite, The pulp is tou; h and the seeds are white, And the taste of it puckers My month like a sucker's!

I vow, I believe tae old purson was right!

OUR FEATHERED BABBLERS.

When they chatter together, the robins and sparro Binebirds and bobolinks, all the day long, What do they talk of? The sky and the sunshing The state of the weather, the last pretty song;

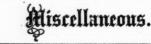
Of love and of friendship, and all the sweet trifles That go to make bird-life so careless and free: The number of grubs in the apple tree yonder, The promise of fruit in the big cherry tree;

Of matches in prespect-how Robin and Jenny Are planning together to build them a nest; How Bobolink left Mrs. Bobolink moping At home, and went off on a lark with the rest

Such mild little slanders! Such innocent rossin! Such gay little coquetries, pretty and bright! Such happy lave-makingst such talks in the orchard Such chatterings at daybreak! such whisperings

O birds in the tree tops! O robins and sparrows! O blackirds and bobolinks! what would be May

Without your glad presence-the songs that you And all the sweet nothings we fancy you say? - Caroline A. Mason.



AUNT AGATHA'S CONVERSION.

CHAPTER I. "Whip it!" said my aunt.

With kerchief pinned over her welldeveloped bust, and apron tied round her figure, she was engaged in manufacturing a batch of lemon-cheese cakes for which the materials had been brought into her neat little "keeping room"; and, just as with alceves tucked up (she was rather proud of her beautiful arm) she was immersed in the mysteries of rolling, and patting, and buttering tins, and lining them with crust, glancing out of the window she had seen the immaculate carriage of Miss Tipple

personage. Poor Betsy Ward, Aunt Agatha's only servant, had likewise taken a stealthy peep, and she now bustled into the room.

stopping at the door, and a gentleman

handing out that spruce and dainty little

"Lor', mum," said she, "there's Miss Tipple and a strange gentleman; let me clear away the things while you go and make yourself tidy. They can knock again, and I'll have 'em away in a min-

"No, Betsy," said my aunt," Miss Tipple knows very well that I make my own pas try, and when she comes to see me she must just take me as I am. There, open the door."

And she complacently went on with her rolling and patting. The fact is, Aunt Agatha had no great

opinion of Miss Tipple. Herself, though very limited as to income, the 'representative of one of the oldest and most respected families in Hilderstock, she did not consider that Miss Tipple, whose father she remembered as a well-to-do grocer, was at all lifted to an equality with her by her wealth, and she had not formed a very exalted estimate of Miss Tipple's sincerity or her discretion, so that when she now entered the room, Aunt Agatha, quite undisturbed by her rich and irreproachable costume, looked at her coolly, as who should say; "I've taken the measure of you, my lady, and I don't think much of you."

"You'd better not come too near me," said Aunt Agatha as Miss Tipple advanced, putting out a pretty, little, neatlyshouldn't go among wild fowl."

ple, who always placed a strong emphasis fresh and natural that it is always charming to see you; so unlike the artificial world which is made up of show. Let me intronew rector. I am sure you will be deligh' ed with him.

My aunt acknowledged by a word or two the new rector's salutation, took a good look at him, and didn't feel by any means so sure about it.

He was a tall, pale man, much marked with smallpox, with crisp, black hair, and he spoke in a low, mellow cooing voice, which most women found it pleasant to listen to.

"I trust, Miss Gayfer," said he, "that we shall be very good friends. I understand that you are a recognized power in Hilderstock, and that your co-operation is quite essential to success here."

"If you had said that I am pretty well known here, where I have spent my life," said Aunt Agatha, "you would have been well within the mark; as to influence, you'll find that our people have most of 'em got will of their own-and its generally wrong."

"That's a less flattering description of my parishioners than I have had from Ly cousin," said he, with a smile.

"Ah, well, you'll see. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. I don't mean to say but what they are honest enough and good-natured. But they are shiftless and willful, so that it is very hard to help

"I am sure, my dear Missi Gayfer," said Miss Tipple, "that your example and your instructions have gone far to cure them of both those faults; and I know you will appreciate Frank, my cousin, who is the most methodical man in the world. He has made an absolute conquest of the Blackmans, and the Wilkinses, and the Wakel-

"Ave," said Aunt Agatha, with a laugh new brooms sweep clean."

"Of one thing you may be quite sure, Frank," said Miss Tipple, turning to her cousin; " Miss Gayfer will always tell you

"I certainly shan't tell Mr. Jordan, not anybody else, what I don't think," said Aunt Agatha; "but all truths are not to be told.

Presently, when the cheese cakes were Tipple said.

"You really must let my cousin see your exquisite fernery, Miss Gayfer. You have such perfect taste in all these matters, and marage them so admirably." "It runs in the blood," said my aunt,

not insensible to her flattery. "My father was very fond of his garden, and she that comes of a hen must scrape. But I've scarcely any pleasure to go into my garden now, since Miss Payne has stuck up that abominable red-brick wall at the end of it. It scorches my eyes to look upon it. It's not much after all." said she, turning to Mr. Jordan, "but such as it is, come and

She led the way up the steps which climbed into the garden from the back door, between the dwarf yews and magnificent trees of blush roses, old-fashioned but sweet as the odors of a dream, and turning down to a little dell where dwarf ivy and periwinkle clambered over artfully disposd rocks, presented her pretty fernery, lush and delicate in its verdure, and delicious in its coolness.

Mr. Jordan examined it with a critical

"Excellent, Miss Gayfer," said he, stooping down as he spoke to examine the soil. But these scolopendriums would do bet. ter if you would give them some sandy oam mixed with leaf mould."

"The man has a grain of gumption is him, after all," said my aunt, sotto voce, but not so low as to be inaudible to a little ephew whose hand she held, and who having a sense of humor, very imperfectly succeeded in stifling a laugh, as he caught Miss Tipple's eye fixed upon him. There was an awkward hush for a second or two and in the pause the sound of shears were distinctly audible.

My aunt gathered up her skirts with in mitable speed and proceeded to investigate, followed more leisurely by the cousins, who seemed to be exchanging confidences in a complacent and affectionate manner, until they were startled by the indignant tones of my aunt's voice exclaim-

"Hi! you man, what are you doing there? How dare you?"

ing.

On the opposite side of the garden rose the hideous red-brick building which had excited my aunt's righteous indignation. Just struggling up to reach this had been magnificent ivy; but the place thereof knew it no more, for a man who stood there, open-mouthed, with his shears in his hand, and with the spoil of his labor all round him, had sheared and trimmed it till the wall was as bare as a billiard ball. My aunt had followed up her exclama-

tion by rushing across the garden, seizing the intruder by the collar of his jacket, and shaking him till his teeth chattered in his

"Come away, Frank, come away!" said Miss Tipple, plucking the new rector's sleeve. "The woman must be mad,"

But Mr. Jordan, without heeding the injunction, with a smile on his face, strode to the scene of the conflict, just as my aunt, fairly out of breath, released poor Jobson in a condition of extreme physical exhaustion and mental bewilderment.

"Oh, it's you, Jobson, is it?" she said. as soon as she had sufficiently recovered breath. "How dare you come trespassing here, and destroying my garden? You touch another leaf of that ivy, sir, and I'll make you smart for it, or my name is not Agatha Gayfer."

There was scarcely a leaf left for him to touch; he had done his work completely. "Well," she continued, impatiently, what do you stand there for, with your mouth open, like a drivelling idiot? Have

you got nothing to say for yourself?" "Why, lord, Miss Gayfer, said Jobson, you right down skeer me, that you do; gloved hand, "for, you see, I'm all over I han't had sich a jouncing not sin' I was flour. But those that fear feathers tossed in a blanket. I never knowed I was doin' any harm. Miss Payne, she said the "My dear Miss Gayfer," said Miss Tip- ivory made her walls damp, and I was to come over an' cut it. She towld me, an I on her adjectives, "you are so perfectly I thought it was all right. I never knowed I was doing any harm. Why, lor', there

"And are you such a born fool, then, as to go and do whatever Miss Payne tells duce to, you Mr. Jordan, my cousins our you? Don't you know I could have you prosecuted and imprisoned for trespass and | Miss Tipple." willful damage? and I don't know but | But as the weeks went by she did not |

what I shall, too. He that will needs blow in the dust must look to fill hi- eves with it. Now you go and tell Miss Payne that if she's got anything to say by way of excuse, she had better say it at once, or i may be too late." "Sakes! Miss Gayfer," began Jobson,

'I never-" "Don't stand talking there, man, but go and do as I tell you."

The unhappy Jobson gathered up his tools, climbed up the short ladder by which he had made his descent, drew it after him and disappeared.

"It's a most vexatious incident," said the new rector.' "Vexatious!" interrupted my aunt. with

perfectly recovered composure, "it's maddening. There was a curious contrast between

the words and the tone in which they were uttered, and the rector smiled as he said: "I hope, after the first natural ebullition

of feeling, you will be able to accommodate your difference with this Miss Payne amicably.'

"Oh, fiddle-de dee!" said my aunt. But there now, good-by. I shall see you-on Sunday.' "My dear Miss Gayfer," said Miss Tip-

ple, "your energy of character quite astonished me! I could no more do what you have done than I could write Frank's sermons for him." "It is just as well the world holds a few

people who have some control over themselves," said my aunt with a laugh. "That's a remarkable woman," said Mr.

Jordan as he drove away with Miss Tip-"A remarkably disagreeable woman,

said the lady, with a little shudder.

"Do you think so?" said the new rector, and both lapsed into silence. "Those people mean to make a match of it," said my aunt, as she waited for Miss Payne. "Love and a cough, they

say, can't be hid, and any one can see that she has made up her mind to marry him. finished and the apparatus dismissed, Miss A pretty dance she'll lead him, too, poor fellow. Miss Payne was a lady of ponderous

build, but short in proportion to her bulk, with a complexion like an uncooked muffin, and eyes in a chronic state of moisture, apt to overflow on slight provocation. She was elephantine in her movements, wheezy and faint in her voice, and lachrymose in her general views. Aunt Agatha, who had been chirping merrily, straightened herself in her chair as the click of the front gate announced the ap proach of this obnoxious personage. "Well!" exclaimed my aunt, as she

waddled into the room. "Oh-h-h!" sobbed Miss Payne, sinking uninvited into a chair.

My aunt eved her with profound con empt, but gave her time to recover breath before she asked:

"Well, Miss Payne, have you anything o say why I should not put this matter in the hands of my lawyer, and take proceedings against you for your abominable trespass?

"Miss Agatha!" gasped the offender 'I declare you frighten me, and my heart is that bad-

"Stuff" said Aunt Agatha, promptly. "Only think, Miss Agatha, what's the se of going to law with me-" "I know," broke in my aunt, "that

whether you boil snow or pound it, you get only water; but to put up with such an bominable outrage as this is to invite injury. Those that make themselves sheep we no call to complain if the wolf eats them "My dear Miss Agatha," pleaded Miss

Payne. "Don't 'dear Miss Agatha' me, woman,

said my aunt; "it makes me sick." "I declare, Miss Agatha, I'm more

vexed than you can think. You know lamp makes me so miserable." "I don't know," said my aunt, abruptly. "It really does, and the ivy did make

the wal! damp. "Then you should have told me about it, and not sent people trespassing in my garden."

"I never thought, Miss Agatha, Jobson was going to do so much. I told him just to trim the ivy so that it didn't make the wall damp.'

"I don't believe it," said my aunt. " know Jobson very well, and you told him to cut it down, or he wouldn't have done so, and you made him believe that I knew all about it."

"I didn't really, Miss Agatha; no, really, I didn't. When I saw what he'd done, you might have knocked me down with a feather. I'm so sorry you were annoy-

"Annoyed!" said my annt, with vehem ence. "Miss Payne, I could have skinned voul

Poor Miss Payne gave a start of such unmistakable alarm that my aunt's sense of the comic overmastered her indignation, and she broke into laughter, after which she felt that it was quite hopeless to prolong the interview, and she accordingly brought it to an abrupt close, saying:

"Well, Miss Payne, it's no use crying over spilt milk. I don't forgive you yet and it's no use pretending that I do, but I will not say anything - more about this affair. But if ever you do such a thing again I won't spare you, mind that."

"Ab, now, Miss Agatha," said the old lady, gathering spirit with this promise, "don't half do the thing while you are about it. Let us be friendly and neighbor-

"We may come to that in time," was the reply. "He's a fool that asks much. and he's more fool that grants it. I feel very sore about this matter, I can tell you, and I shall take a week and a day to get over it. And now the less that's said about it the more likely I shall be to forget it; so good-by."

Miss Payne gasped, heaved her deepest dled off.

CHAPTER II.

Aunt Agatha pronounced Mr. Jordan's first sermon "very sensible," and wondered what such a man could see in that "mineing, affected little bit of goods-

hear of him quite in the way she liked in you," shouted one of the men. "That the cottages where she visited, and she ain't safe, really. heard of him a good deal more than she liked in a parson at the parish, at garden parties, archery meetings and social gatherings of various kinds. Not that he failed to visit among the humbler inhabitants of Hilderstock, but while she heard of him as | your coat all dust." smoking his pipe with them, talking about their gardens or their pigs and their poultry, and otherwise rendering himself very popular, he never seemed to speak to them of religion, or about purely professional topics.

This was very different from the prac tice of the late rector, a zealous evangeli. cal, whose dutiful disciple Aunt Agatha had been, though in her sturdy independence she had sometimes ventured to express her doubt as to the wisdom of prolonged exhortations in houses where the struggle for existence was hard and exacta windmill go with a pair of bellows."

predecessor and the too purely mundane converse of Mr. Jordan would have been dangerous debris Aunt Agatha was making her idea of the happy mean. "I have just been telling Mrs. Gimp-

son," said he, one day, when he encountered her at the door of a cottage, "that if she wants her hens to lay she must vary their food a little."

more important than hens' eggs you might speak to Nanny Gimpson about?" asked my aunt, looking him full in the face; "I'm afraid she's dreadfu!ly ignorant, and they say parsons are souls' wagoners." "Do you know, Miss Gayfer," he answered, "that when I see that cheerful,

active old lady, striken with pain and with years, making the thinnest of livelihoods the tone of command, and, strong as she by unremitting care, yet always contented, I feel that it is for me to learn and be silent; she is the teacher." My aunt was silent for a second or two and then answered: "There is a great

deal in what you say, but it is a way of looking at things that is new to me. If it is right way I think I have wasted a good deal of time." "Assuredly not," said he: "you have

carried brightness and order into many homes, and wherever I go I find you have been an influence for good. Sympathy is the 'rue 'open sesame' to a human heart, and in power of sympathy we men lag far behind women.'

From that time a gradual change was observable in Aunt Agatha's dealings with the poor folk whom she visited. It would have been difficult to say exactly what it was-a more frequent touch of tenderness, a greater readiness to make allowances for the circumstances and difficulties of each. A greater readiness to help there could not

be, but there was less readiness to scold. Sometimes, in the course of her indefat igaole rounds, she would meet with and have pleasant converse with the rector, and would come home quite radiant with pleasure. At other times she only heard of him as having been the life and soul of some party, rowing Miss Tipple and her friends down the river, organizing picnics and other frivolities on which Aunt Agatha looked with scant toleration.

"That man," she remarked, one day 'might put new life into the whole parish, and he's becoming a mere butterfly. It's bad enough now: what it will be after he gets married to that shallow-minded wo-

man, Heaven only knows." One day in early Autumn, as Aunt Agatha was moving softly among her asters and chrysanthemums, musing probably of these tters, a harsh crashing noise and a shock as of earthquake rudely broke the current of her reflections. She turned in the direction from which the sound had come, and there, where Miss Pavne's flaunting eye-sore of red-brick upper story had been, was a cloud of dust, momentarily thinning, and leaving the clear blue of

a bright October sky. "A good ridance of bad rubbish," was Aunt Agatha's brief exclamation; but then the possibilities involved suddenly flashing upon her mind, she added; "Heaven forgive me! Why, the woman and poor, little, half-starved Lucy Chalk may be buried

in those ruins." In an instant she was rushing out of her garden, bonnet flying behind her, quite unconscious of the amazed look of the butcher over the way, the group of milliners at Miss Firmin's, and the portly landlord of the Red Lion, who, ignorant as they were of what had transpired at the rear of Aunt Agatha's dwelling, were halfamused and half-curious about her dishabille and her haste.

"Here! hi!" she called to two men who were passing. "Jobson, Tyler, come with me to Miss Payne's directly. There has been an accident there; the new story has fallen in."

Hastening with them round the corner of Horn Lane, she came upon Miss Tipple, escorted by the rector, with whom she was gaily conversing.

"My dear Miss Gayfer!' said Miss lipple, advancing with her everlasting wintry smile.

"What is the matter, Miss Gayfer?" asked Mr. Jordan. "Can I help you?" Just then a small boy came running by, errands. Aunt Agatha impounded him by clutching the collar of his jacket, a piece of his ear and a handful of his hair, holding him in firm grasp while she explained to the rector what had happened.

"You may as well come," she added, 'though I don't know as you can do anything. Better a lame foot than none." And without further parley she hurried

Miss Tipple, who clung to the rector's arm, and with a soft invincibility declined either to hurry her steps or to be left to herself, so impeded his motion that Aunt Agatha, with her followers, was out of sight in no time. When at last he came sigh, shook her underdone head, and wad- up, half dragging the shrinking and reluctant Miss Tipple, whose strong objection to imperiling either her person or her millinery quite overmastered her curiosity, she heard Aunt Agatha's voice ringing out from the dusty confusion with anything but complimentary exhortations to her recruits, who were pausing irresolute at the

"You cowardly loons!" said my aunt, would you let the woman die without help?" "Den't go, Frank." said Miss Tipple.

You hear it is not safe, and you'll get Mr. Jordan firmly, but not ungently,

removed her grasp. "Where there is danger and distressthere is the parson's place," said he, and strives to prove the use of animal in another moment he had followed Aunt food is a mark of inferiority, a charac-Agatha, the men timidly imitating his ex- teristic of barbaric races, an heritage, ample, and leaving Miss Tipple alone with little Job Chalk, of whom she did not con, descend to take any notice.

The rickety building was a mere heap of uins. Some village wiseacre had supermposed on a lath and plaster basement a brick upper story. This angle of the building had fallen in, and in its fall had drag ing, for, as she would say "you can't make | ged with it older portions of the house, so that now timbers were sloping in all Something between the prolixity of his directions, and what had not actually fallen seemed tottering to its fall. Amid this her way, when some of the boldest of these who were following her started back with a shout of alarm. A thin blue smoke, followed by hungry, vicious-looking tongues of flame, was apparent, and even Mr. Jordan and Aunt Agatha, who were "Don't you think there are some things now side by side, paused for an instant on seeing these evidences of peril. The hesitation, which was but momentary, did not survive the stifled sound of moaning that broke upon the ear.

But Aunt Agatha was no longer allowed to take the command. The soft, cooing voice to which she had at times listened with something akin to contempt, could assume was, and "masterful" as all the village folks said, Aunt Agatha was woman in her heart, leaning with gladness and submission on a stronger will than her own. "You will wait here," said Mr. Jordan,

"for a tew moments. I will call you if you can be of help;" and then, with keen, ous; but philosophers study the tenrapid glance sweeping those who were present, he singled out a robust young man, and in a voice that might have led soldiers on to battle, said: "Howard, you come with me."

The young fellow obeyed as a matter of course, and then ensued a short pause of painful suspense. Presently Howard reappeared with a flushed and frightened expression, but evidently putting a strong restraint upon himself.

"Stallybrass and Ward, you be to comvith me. Miss Agatha, you be to wait." But Bob Howard's voice had not the magic of Mr. Jordan's, and she would vait no longer. Pushing her way through the ruins and the smoke with those that had been summoned into what had been Miss Payne's little parlor, she pressed her lips tightly together, and the color fled her face as she saw the motionless form of her old enemy stretched on a couch there, and standing by the side of it the rector, blood streaming from a wound on his head, his coat torn, and one arm hanging listless by his side. Some falling bricksand timber had struck him and had dis abled the arm, and lest his appearance should excite alarm he had sent Bob Howard with the message for help and a strict injunction to say nothing beyond what he had been told.

In a few minutes Miss Payne, more frightened than hurt, was moved beyond the reach of peril, and was conveyed to Aunt Agatha's cottage, accompanied by the fact that meat is more easily and the wounded rector. Aunt Agatha's foresight had already summoned good Dr. Holmes to the place, and hurrying as fast as his lame foot would permit, he reached the odds are all in favor of the meat the cottage almost at the same time as the cavalcade. Miss Tipple, indignant that her cousin should have deserted her for that woman," had not waited the issue of the investigations. Dr. Holmes pronounced Miss Payne to have sustained a very severe shock from fright, but to be free from bodily damage. The rector's arm was broken, but the wound on the head was only skin deep, and not much more

serious than the torn coat. From that time, for many months, Aunt Agatha's house became Miss Payne's home, and her hostess tended her with all the solicitude of a daughter. A great poet has told us that "the learned eye is still the on vegetable diet. In short, as things loving one," and it so happened that in this unwestried tendency and ministration diet develops the warlike instincts and Aunt Agatha discovered not a few unsuspected virtues in the fat, wheezy, puffy old soul, and something like genuine at tachment sprung up between them.

A very constant attendant was the Rev. Frank Jordan. Even when his arm was still very painful, and he might well have been excused had he abstained from visit ing a parishioner who was in no imminent danger, his solicitude about Miss Payne was remarkable. In spite of the severity of winter snows and frosts, his arm secured by splints and bandages, he would come and sit for a whole ten minutes with Miss Payne, and for whole hours talking with Aunt Agatha—probably about the patient's symptoms.

But the snows melted on the high hills. and the brooks, swollen with their muddy tribute, chattered noisily down the slopes, and thinking he might be useful to run and snowdrops and crocuses, daffodiss and violets bloomed again, and in due course the breath of the blush roses in the garden was wafted tnto the cottage. And then people in the village said, and

laughed at each other as they said it, that Miss Tipple was going to give up the Barham House and to leave Hilderstock. She had indiscreetly spoken to some bosom friends of her approaching marriage with the rector, and before the chrysanthemums had opened out their ragged beauties to the next Autumn sun it became known that Mr. Jordan's consent had never been asked for this arrangement, and that the parson had, with good success, asked that 'remarkably disagreeable woman" to be Miss Tipple reflected, however, with

some complacency, that the living was a very poor one, and that Miss Gayfer's fortune, for all her ridiculous pride, was barely enough for her to live on in decency. But even in this she fell into her

whole of her not inconsiderable fortune to on the paper, and dispatched a man to Frank Jordan, in recognition of the great Little Rock with instructions to dekindnesses and services that she had received from her dear friend Agatha, his Price. wife. -All the Year Round.

Food and Civilization. M. Beketoff, a Russian savant, who has been studying the question of eating meat from a social point of view, as it were, of the alleged cave dwellers. Consequently he sees in the conversion of mankind to vegetarianism a prospect of the improvement of the race, a solution of the problem of population and the advent of a gentler age. He also asserts that plants contain all the nutritious qualities which are found in meat in equivalent proportions, and fortifies his case still further by calling attention to the construction of the human teeth, which clearly indicate a predestination for vegetable food. He enters the field with two indisputable statements; first, that those portions of the earth devoted to pasturage are becoming gradually smaller; and secondly, that as the price of meat is always increasing in proportion to that of bread and vegetables, men must in time renounce their carnivorous tastes or starve. To soften this latter clause, he endeavors to show that a large majority of the human race subsists even now on a vegetable diet, and that the prescribed proportion of about nine ounces of meat to 27 of bread is quite exceptional, and only applies to the European bourgeois or his representatives throughout the world. Of course, it is not intimated that the men and women of this generation will be gramniyordency of things, and Beketoff scans the distant field of the future, as he watches the influence of certain social conditions which are to make this revolution in society.

Perhaps he is right in his anticipations. We know that in the animal kingdom the carnivorous animals are much fewer than the herbiverous because-although an exception might be made in the case of fishes-the increase of animals is much less rapid than that of plants. For example, we can not put the, webs of spiders to industrial uses, as we do the fabric of the silk worm, because the supply of flies is insufficient for their nourishment upon an extended scale, whereas the mulberry tree may be grown to any extent. Among the various races which inhabit the earth we may also remember the Chinese, whose diet consists main'y of rice, are the densest of all populations. From an economical point of view it must be considered that the flesh of an herbivorous animal is a product which has already undergone two transformations, and as its construction has been more elaborate than that of the plant, it naturally commands a higher price. There is, however, a weak side to

the Russian's system; for he overlooks rapidly digested that vegetables, derly buried the heavy iron. The When muscular and brain force is required, or prompt and speedy action. eaters. A tiger strangles a horse or an ex and carries it away with ease, although the victim is far heavier carnivorous races govern the world. gence or courage, but to whom the eating of animal food is proscribed by their religion. So the carnivorous Tarters have kept in subjection the and more numerous, but who subsist are at present constituted, an animal that energy in action which assures supremacy. Perhaps a simple, commonsense person might think that power and influence depend on something more than eating meat, and that many a one who is eminently carnivorous does not display energy enough to earn the dinner he eats; yet the dominent condition of those races whose diet consists largely of animal food is an interesting subject for study when considered from a broad point

A Chicago Artileryman Who Died Game

Eighteen years ago, says the Little a completed skirt, says: "There Rock Gazette, one of the most dramatic incidents of the late war-called you sleepy fellow, to finish this, and I late because, let it be hoped, all of its have done it already." Astonished, issues are dead—occurred at Fourche Dirzee turns over the drapery, ex-Dam, a few miles below this city. amines the seams, scrutinizes the stitch, General Price and his army were occupying the city. General Steele was advancing. The whole country was in confounded. It passes his understand a terrible state of excitement. A battle was expected. Everyone had confidence in the bravery and military skill of General Price. His achievements were heralded and his praises sung.

One night before the dawning of the 10th of September, 1863, a Confederate officer, on duty with his men at an turban and waistcloth. Scared and outpost, having received direct information from a man who had been in the bazaar, shouting as he goes along the enemy's camp, lay down by the "shitan! shitan! [The Evil One! the fire, and on 'a leaf torn from an old account book, wrote a dispatch to a senior officer, beginning: "The ball cry 'Cleek, cleek, cleek!" Two hour opens to-morrow," and giving a statement as to the number of men in the too much true this word I tell. Ebery besetting sin of premature talk; for when enemy's ranks, showing that the force bit true. All work done finish! I not poor old Miss Payne died a year or so was inferior to Price's army. The go back dat bungalow." And he neve z "Don't go in, Miss Agatha, now, don't later, it was found that she had left the officer wrote "respectfully forwarded' did.—Chambers' Journal.

liver the communication to General

The general could not be found. He was playing cards at a private residence, and only became aware that the time of action had come when the booming of cannon, just at daylight, aroused him. The soldiers down the river fought desperately. They were compelled to retreat. Falling back to Fourche Dam, it was determined that a final resistance should be made. General Newton, who had been sent back to form the men as they arrived. was executing that order, when Gen eral Marmaduke, who had been arrested for killing General Walker, and who had just been released, dashed up and exclaimed:

"We must make a fight here to cover Price's retreat."

"Cover Price's retreat?" replied New on in surprise.

"Yes, for his army is in full retreat. Nothing but fight was left; th enemy charged, but was repulsed. Jeffries was ordered to take his Missour! brigade, cross the creek, and feel the enemy; but, following the promptings of an impulsive nature, charged the section of a battery supported by cayalry. The cavalry, from the suddenness of the attack, was thrown into confusion, and retreated, leaving the guns unsupported.

The captain of the battery, a young man from Chicago, stood by one of the guns, with a revolver in each hand. firing rapidly. He was surrounded. but refused to surrender. The Confederates, in admiration of his bravery, stopped firing, and cheered him. He was repeatedly told to surrender, but as often refused. He continued to fire, and had wounded several men. "This thing is gettin's tiresome, Cap-

tain," yelled a lank Missourian, "an' if you don't behave yourself an' quit skylarkin', yuu'll git hurt."

The brave fellow, with a disdainful gesture, exclaimed: "I told the people of Chicago I'd never surrender this battery, and by all the demons, I'll keep my word!" and he leveled the pistol at the Missourian. But the lank man was too quick for him, and throwing up his pistol, he fired. Captain Reed fell across the gun, shot through the heart.

"Brave man," said the boys, as they laid him on the ground preparatory to removing the gun. "Brave man. It was a pity we had to kill him."

The gun, with its death-mark of life's blood, was drawn away by the Confederates and used in a dozen different battles, but no one ever washed off the blood. Once, when an officer asked one of

the soldier related the circumstances of Reed's death. "Let the blood-stains remain. It is a mark of respect to the memory of a

the men why he did not wash his gun.

brave man." Just before the close of the war Captain Reed-the name applied to the gan-was dismounted by a cannon ball. After the battle the soldiers tenrains of heaven, nor the hands of man.

The First Sewing Machine in India.

had not washed off the blood.

In the days when the sewing-machine was in its earliest infancy, a lady than its slayer. So among men, the residing in India imported one, and for a long time kept its mysterious A handful of Englishmen, consumers | working hid from the ken of her naof meat, hold and rule millions of Hin- tive tailor. This functionary was the doos, who are not lacking in intelli- slowest of his proverbially slow "caste," and wasted no end of time drawling over hem and stitch. One day his mistress comes to him armladen with yards upon yards of some Chinese, who are far more civilized dress fabric. "Dirzee," says she, "how long will it take you to run these breadths together?" "T'ree day, Missis," replies Dirzee. "Missis, please, plenty too much work." "Three days? Nonsense! Three hours, you mean. You are a very lazy man, and I'll cut your pay. Give me that stuff; I'll do it myself." Then the lady retires to her boudoir, from the inmost penetralia of which a sharp and continuous click and whirr reach the tailor's ears. He can't make out what the sound is, and he is much too lazy to speculate on it. He continues to "chew betel," and yawningly to 'ply needle and thread. After an hour or two, "Missis" comes back, and throwing at Mr. Dirzee's feet the raw material now fashioned into

> See! You wanted three days and satisfies himself that all is proper and according to tailors' rule. He is ing. There lies the work done and no mistake. But how? He sprang up from the mat on which he has been squatting; he kicks over the little brass vessel which holds his drinkingwater; he scatters right and left thread, needles, thimble; he stops not to put on his sandals or to adjust loosened bewildered, he runs for very life into Evil One!] He do tailor business that Mem's house. I listen! I hear! He time he neber stop cry. Den! Plenty

But only one-half of that story's To k ep half a dozen young "S While their slouchy old father-Ponniless, hatless, and bare to t In a greasy old toga paraded the Delighting all Athens with wise all the wise maxims which N e'er earned for the youngsters With never a shoe for herself o

DECEMBER 13,

Xantippe, I know, was a terrib

XANTIPPE DEF

What wonder the madam was g He dearly loved Athens-her fo And the caval er crowd that a Was attached to her soil, and That soil was quite largely attr For her in the forum, the works

At morning, at no n or at midn He talked of the beautiful-goo Of inflati divini from out of the But in spite of his wit, Xantip Through the old fellow's cloth She worked like a slave, but he Whi e "chinning" with Crito

The stew-pan was broken and Each chair had the rickets—th The bed for the group, a Sicili Aud still he kept "chinning," Now, Socrates held that a man Whose menu consisted of water But the bread? For you see th Never earned for the youngst re He'd "chin" it all day-but we (His speeches were marvels of No wonder she stormed, no wo And went for him there with he She doused his old toga with di And keyed up her voice t li it re Ne worder she turned out a bit

Hr. Nye's Reasons for Office. To the Department of Justice,

I shink the old lady had reason

Several months ago I re-States Commissioner of t tri t. The Government of resignation, thus tacitly there was no one who competent to take my pla this corner of the national I now once more resign. because I am displeased v ment, or because I do no

life. There is no reason

ment and myself should r

friends, but under the

United States Commission courts, I am compelled to official capacity which I with so much skill and cr self ann the United States The Department of Just me to furnish a detailed month of all the busin Commissoner, with his o attached. I am also req large volume in my office

the United States cases e.

I am to do this at my ow

der that the honor and hi

the nation may remain un All of these requirem course comply with, but the horrible apprehension I shall be required to do the expense will be more I could now of course, g do around town, enough funds to buy the records. another year the Governo me to buy a marble top offe or two paintings by t order to give the proper to the United States crim compel me to go without and underclothes, of whi need. I had hoped w prosperity of the past yes which I could realize \$6 would ease this branch o of Justice temporarily, bu

squeeze along without order to get the required i but the underclothes I fe i might die suddenly w and it would sound harsh was to state that when was held the jury found United States Commission

appointed all the way to

exposure and a tempor underclothes. Our winters are quite Department of Justice require me in my official an upright piano and would have to clothe swerving integrity and a eye-glasses. There is no question cheerfulness that a piano

office, especially if a lad

on some charge or anoth bang an overture out of while waiting for the Un ney to come, and it w time, but the court wou self in an adjoining close had gone, or ask her to l during the trial. You will see from whither we are drifting. I will now turn the Department. It consists

preserved in sawdust, a feather duster. T e Dep receipt to me for these a to have everything done the usual amount of pre The United States i sustains a loss which it c the national superstructu a tottering wreck. The

some second hand

be raised for this crisis, probable. Dr. Tanner would be simply throw this out as Still he would require

thought of that. It is very seldom tus with the happy union necessary for this oille . a man that can live climate and what cold f among the neighbors, be have an ungovernable ap while on the other han man who is the exact v ever you may call it, of

my last monthly repor explained. The man v that he would come bef and acknowledge a deed

You will perhaps won

tched a man to ructions to deon to General

13, 1881.

t be found. He a private resiaware that the ome when the st at daylight. diers down the y. They were Falling back to etermined that ould be made. had been sent as they arrived. ler, when Gen. ad been arrest-Walker, and ased, dashed up

ht here to cover "replied New-

in full retreat. was left; th s repulsed. Jefke his Missouri ek, and feel the the promptings re, charged the pported by cayom the suddenas thrown into ed, leaving the

attery, a young od by one of the in each hand. vas surrounded, der. The Conn of his bravery, eered him. He surrender, but e continued to several men. 's tiresome, Canssourian, "an' if

urself an' quit urt." ith a disdainful I told the peonever surrender all the demons, d he leveled the n. But the lank him, and throwfired. Captain in, shot through

he boys, as they d preparatory to Brave man. It cill him." death-mark of on away by the l in a dozen difone ever washed

ot wash his gun, e circumstances s remain. It is

er asked one of

he memory of a

ose of the war ame applied te ated by a cannon the soldiers tenavy iron. The e hands of man. e blood.

chine in India. the sewing-mast infancy, a lady ported one, and its mysteriors ken of her nationary was the overbially slow no end of time and stitch. One es to him armn yards of some " says she, "how ii to run these . "Missis, please, " "Three days? ours, you mean. nan, and I'll cut hat stuff; I'll do lady retires to ne inmost penerp and continueach the tailor's e out what the much too lazy He continues to

awningly to ply fter an hour or oack, and throwee's feet the fashioned into says: "There! three days finish this, and I y." Astonished, the drapery, extinizes the stitch, that all is proper He sprang up ich he has been

ors' rule. He is shis understandwork done and no over the little lds his drinkingat and left thread, stops not to put adjust loosened th. Scared and or very life into s he goes along: e Evil One! the lor business that n! I hear! He ek!' Two hour . Den! Plenty rd I tell. Ebery ne finish! I not " And he neve :

nal.

DECEMBER 13, 1881

Xantippe, I know, was a terrible scold, Bu only one-half of that story's been told; For Xan had to worry and cut and contrive To k ep half a dozen young "Soccies" alive, While tueir slouchy old father—the wise Socrat Penniless, hatless, and bare to the knees, In a greasy old toga paraded the pave. Delighting all Athens with wise saws and grave.

XANTIPPE DEFENDED.

all the wise maxims which Socrates said
Nevr earned for the youngsters a morsel of bree
With gover a shoe for herself or the boys, What wonder the madam was given to noise? He dearly loved Athens-her forum and "walk,"

And the caval er crowd that applauded his talk Was attached to her soil, and on face, neck and That soil was quite largely attached unto him,

For her in the forum, the workshop or gate, At morning, at no m or at midnight, he'd prate, He talked of the beautiful—goodness knows who of infatt divint from out of the blue sky; But in spite of his wit, Xantippe ne'er we Through the old fellow's clothing and fished up she worked like a slave, but he sat at his case

Whi e "chinning" with Crito or Euripides! The stew-pan was broken and nothing to stew, Each chair had the rickets—the table askew, Tue bed for the group, a Sicilian plank, Aud still he kept "chinning," the logical "crank Now, Socrates held that a man was well fed Whose mean consisted of water and bread. But the bread? For you see the improvident cus Never earned for the youngst rs the first obolus. He'd "chin" it all day-but work? Not a bit! (His speeches were marvels of beauty and wit.) No wonder she stormed, no wonder she railed, And went for him there with her mop, till he paled She doused his old toga with dish-water foul, And keyed up her voice t li it reached a wild how Ne worder she turned out a bit of a shrew! I think the old lady had reason; don't you?

Mr. Nye's Reasons for Giving up His Office.

To the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. Several months ago I resigned as United States Commissioner of this judicial dis tri t. The Government did not accept my resignation, thus tacitly asserting that there was no one who was considered competent to take my place in holding up this corner of the national fabric.

I now once more resign. I do not resign because I am displeased with the Government, or because I do not care for public life. There is no reason why the Government and myself should not continue to be friends, but under the new regime for United States Commissioners of district official capacity which I have long filled the matter of calls and of cards, of birthwith so much skill and credit both to myself ann the United States.

The Department of Justice now requires me to furnish a detailed statement each month of all the business done by the Commissoner, with his official certificate attached. I am also required to keep a large volume in my office as a record of the United States cases examined by me. I am to do this at my own expense in order that the honor and high moral tone of the nation may remain unsmirched.

All of these requirements I could of course comply with, but I am cursed with the horrible apprehension that in the future I shall be required to do more of this till the expense will be more than I can meet. I could now of course, get little chores to do around town, enough for the necessary funds to buy the records, etc., but before another year the Government may require me to buy a marble top center table, and one or two paintings by the old masters, in order to give the proper amount of ter or to the United States criminals. This would compel me to go without a new overcoat and underclothes, of which I am sadly in need. I had hoped with the financial prosperity of the past year, there would be which I could realize \$6 or \$7 and which would ease this branch of the Department of Justice temporarily, but I have been disappointed all the way through. I could squeeze along without the overcoat in Enquirer. order to get the required record this winter. but the underclothes I feel as if I ought to

i might die suddenly while on the bench, and it would sound harshly if the telegraph | Antiquarian Society in Worcester, on the was to state that when the post mortem 21st ult., in which he discussed the origin was held the jury found a verdict that the of the names of several of the States. His United States Commissioner had died from | conclusions were as follows: New Hampexposure and a temporary stagnation in shire gets its name from Hampshire, Eng-

Department of Justice should some day fying "near the great hills." Rhode Island require me in my official capacity to buy an noright piano and keep it on file, I would have to clothe myself in my unswerving integrity and a pair of gold bowed

There is no question about the air of cheerfulness that a piano would give to my New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, office, especially if a lady were to be tried on some charge or another, for she could bang an overture out of the instrument while waiting for the United States Attorney to come, and it would help to kill time, but the court would have to lock itself in an adjoining closet till the defendant. had gone, or ask her to loan him her shaw

whither we are drifting.

I will now turn the office over to the Department. It consists of a pine box with some second hand chewing tobacco preserved in sawdust, and a bald headed feather duster. T e Department will please receipt to me for these archives, as I desire to have everything done correctly, and with the usual amount of precision and delay.

The United States in my resignation sustains a loss which it can ill afford and the national superstructure becomes almost a tottering wreck. The popular man may be raised for this crisis, but it is not at all probable.

Dr. Tanner would be a good man. I simply throw this out as a suggestion. Still he would require clothes. I hadn't thought of that.

It is very seldom tast you find a mar with the happy union of qualifications necessary for this oille. You may secure a man that can live on the delightful climate and what cold food he can secure among the neighbors, but he is likely to have an ungovernable appetite for clothes, tains, who get theirs from a resemblance ever you may call it, of the other man.

You will perhaps wonder at the delay of root, Kaw, corrupted by the French. my last monthly report, but it is easily Mississippi is "great water," or "whole explained. The man who promised me river." Alabama is Indian, the name of a that he would come before me in August fortress and a tribe, signifying, as is claimand acknowledge a deed and pay two bits ed, "here we rest."

for it came to me in September and told How a Lawyer for the Defense "Got pehint a man's face dot I vould not say pefore have to be spanked?" thoughtfully enquired congratulations. Of all styles and sizes, only average but extraordinary good sense me he didn't make the sale of property he anticipated.

I now resign.

Congress may make such acknowledgement of my past services as it may see fit. Whatever appropriation is made will be thankfully received and receipted. I w. uld also receipt my winter pants at

the same time. I find I can starve to death just as successfally in journalism as I can in my official capacity, and I bope the Government will not feel hurt over my course. Handling the amount of money that I

sioner, has been a terrible stain on me, and I resign before it is too late. I resign while I have manhood still left to overmaster my flendish desire to embezzle the coal hod and the front door of the

Hoping that no further explantion will be necessary, I subscribe myself, Yours with a moderate amount of firm-

ness, and a passionate desire for grub.

BILL NYE.

The French Social System.

The result of the French social system upon young Frenchmen is deplorable. Accustomed from boyhood to do without the society of high bred and pure minded young girls, the society man drifts into club life, or into lower circles. He marries without love, and it is well for the household if its dormant affections become centered upon the children. The great fundamental corner stone of our American social system—respect for womenhood per se-is totally unknown in elegant, civilized Paris. The French society man, in fact, is the most polished and courteous of human beings, among his own friends and acquaintances. He would perish rather than appear in a frock coat when he ought to wear a drees coat, or venture bare handed into the presence of a lady. He would consider himself wholly lost to good breeding did he fail to lift his hat when passing a feminine stranger in a hall or on a staircase. His bow is a model of well studied salutation, the heels well brought together and the body inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees. He is punctilio is in But toward the unknown female on the Boulevards or in a public conveyance his behavior is atrocious. I have seen a well dressed Frenchman deliberately push a lady off one of the narrow sidewalks to make room for himself. I have heard another stylish looking individual, with a red ribbon in his buttonhole, peremptorily order an American lady at the opera who chanced to sit beside him to stop fanning, as her fan annoved him. I have seen during winter well dressed ladies slip on the Boulevards, and never a hand would be stretched out to assist them by any of the elegant loungers or hurrying passer. -by. As to what any pretty, stylish American girl is often called upon to endure in the streets of Paris, even when chaperoned a parent or an elderly attendant, in the way of being followed, stared at, and spoken to, is almost beyond belief. I know of one instance wherein an American gentleman who was ardently desirous of taking up his residence in Paris was forced to reliaquish his intention on account of the persecution to which his daughter, elderly chaperon. It is seldom the Parisian rough that is guilty of these deeds. It is

or the haunter of the races .- Cincinnate The Names of the States. Hon, Hamilton B Staples read a paper

at the annual meeting of the American

always the elegant, well dressed society

man, the club man, the boulevard lounger

land. Massachusetts is derived from an Our winters are quite severe, and if the Indian name, first given to the bay, signihas an obscure origin: "Island of Rhodes," the "Island of the Roads," and a Dutch origin, "Red Island," were mentioned, the first seeming to have the best historical support. Connecticut is an Indian name, signifying "land on a long tidal river." Delaware and Maryland were passed over. Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia have a royal origin. Maine was named from the fact that it was supposed to contain the "mayne portion" of New England. Vermont has no special question, except that it is claimed to have first been an ali s-New Connecticut, alias Vermont, Kentucky popularly signifies either a "dark You will see from these suggestions and bloody ground," or "a bloody river," but its origin signifies "the head of a river," or "the long river." Tennessee comes from its river, the name being derived from the name of an Indian village on the river-" Tanasee." Ohio is named after an Indian name, signifying "some thing great," with accent of admiration. Indiana comes from the name of an early land company. Illinois from the Indianthe name of a tribe. Michigan is claimed to mean "lake country;" "Great Lake," which bore this name before the land adjacent was named. Louisiana is from the French. Arkansas and Missouri are Indian, the former being doubt ul; the latter is claimed to mean in its original "muddy water," which describes the river. Iowa is also Indian, with doubtful meaning. Texas is popularly supposed to be Indian, but may be Spanish. Florida is Spanish, "a flowery land." Oregon has a conjec tural origin. It is probably Indian, but a Spanish origin is claimed. California comes from a Spanish romance of 1510. Nevada takes its name from the mounwhile on the other hand you may find a to the Nevadas of South America. Minman who is the exact vice versa, or what- nesota is Indian, "sky-tinted water" and "flat country." Kansas is from an Indian

his Work In."

Down in an extremely rural district of Arkansas an old man was arrested for stealing a hog. The proof was positive, and the court was surprised when the plea of not guilty was introduced. The la-yer for the lefence, a man well known for his trickery rather than his ability, seemed particularly desirous of selecting a jury that would not show partiality in decision. The prosecuting attorney, a young and inexperienced man, agreed to every juryman selected by the defence, and the judge, although he might have thought that the defence steeped over the bounds of judgical courteey said nothing the bounds of judicial courte-v. said nothing. The arguments we e concluded, leaving in the minds of the people no doubt at to the verdict, for one of the witnesses, a man whose have, being the United States Commisword no one could dispute, swore that he saw the defendant when he sto'e the animal The jury retired, and after a few momen s returned a verdict of not guilty in exact opposition to the charge of the court.

When the court adjourned, the judge approached the lawyer for the defence and re-

"Look here, my friend, I never heard of such a verdict. I cannot, as an importial disseminator of justice, allow so flagrant an outrage to be perpet ated in this community. That man is as guilty as Judas, but if you will tell me the secret of the acquittal, I'll

al ow the verdict to pass" "You see, judge, some of the jurymen were rather young and some rather older."
"Yes, but what does that signify?"

welve sons on the jury."-Little Rock Gazette.

She Took no Risks. "Have ye any gud piannies?" she asked, as she stepped into a piano ware-room on East Fourteenth street the other day, displaying a prosperous looking pocketh I want wan fur me datter, who is comin' ome from the semetary wid a finished ed-

"What -tyle of instrument do you prefer?" said the clerk, displaying an upright. "This piano is the double-patent-quadruple-stringing-board-never-stay-in-tune and celluloid

eys.
"Och! Never a happoth do I care about the shtoile so long as its a strong case. Have ye a y wid iron case?" "No, ma'am; but all our cases are made extra strong."

"How much'll you take for that piannie?" "Four hundred dollars, ma'am."

"Wil' ye throw in a cover and shtule ?"

"Hardly fair to ask it, ma'am; but we'll throw in those articles this time. "An' a buk o' music?"

"Yes; we won't be mean about it." "Now, if ye'll insure the piannie, I'll take it."

"Well, really, ma'am, the purchaser usually insures the instrument; but, to close the bargain, we'll insure this piano and agree to take all risks."

"Ye se, betwane me an' you," said she, after she had made her mark on the necessary papers and deposited the first install ment receipt in h-r bosom, "I'm glad to feel aisy about the insurance, as I want to get the better of me ole man, who tuk an oath that if I brought a piannie into the house he'd smash it up wid an ax. An' faith, he's the bi to do it the next toime he gets

A Seal Skin Dolman Better than any Amount of Suffering.

"You tell me that you love me," said a Brooklyn maiden to an eligible young man who avowed his affection. "How do I know you are sincere? What would you do to show your love?"

"Anything," replied her ardent lover, who

had a spice of romance in his disposition, "anything. I would go to the world's end for you; I would die for you, if necessarv."
Such ardent protestations brought the bushes to her cheeks and a thrill of happiness to her heart, and she thought that cer-

Meantime another suitor proposed and she questioned him in like manner. "Well," said he, "1'.l tell you what I would do to show my love for you; if you marry me you shall have good clothes to wear. I will see that you are a ways the owner of a handsome seal-sain dolman and that your hats and bonnets are a ways in fashion, and I will be a faithful, loving hus-

band to you."
"But wouldn't you go to the world's end for me or die for me, or any of that sort of thing, you know?" she asked, as she toyed

is coat buttons. "I don't want to go to the world's end," he repl ed; "I've got a nice, good paying busine s in Bost n; and as for dying for you I'd rather live wi h you.

"Well" said she, as visions of the sealskin dolman, fashionable bonnets, etc., flashed before her m nd, "I guess you can go and The practical wooer is the man for the

PROF. SWING, in his Thanksgiving ser vices, spoke of the immensity of this cou try's trade, saying the apples of Michigan are sold along the streets of Edinburgh and London, the sewing machines of our States are used by the ladies of Brazil, our reaping machines are in the harvest fields long the Mediterranean, our steel plows are cleaving that soil which Abraham's children stirred with a crocked stick. But the importation of gold from the Old World sums up all these separate facts and teacheus that our millions are not only at work but are busy with a labor guided by wis dom. While we are all humiliated that such a pation can let live men who will rob the humble millions by means of a cashier's black art or the black art of any one, we must feel thankful for a land where all toil so wisely and willingly, and where the militions reap the results in increased means of happiness.

VARIETIES.

Never go away from home to buy you lothes. A Quincy man was in St. Louis last week, and he concluded he would buy an overcoat. So he went into a clothing store A saturnine man with a big mouth, roys arch nose and glossy, curled hair approached him from a dark extremity of the clothing

"Vell, mine friend, vat can ve do for you to-d 13 ?"

"I want to buy a plum colored overcoat," said the Quincy men affably. "So! Veel, you shall be feeted right away

queek. Isuck! reach down dot overgoat from le top shelluf." Isaac did as requested, and laid before the

astonished Quincy man a bottle-green ulster. "But, I said." remarked the man, "that I wanted a plum colored overcoat." "So! mine frient, said this scion of an

Quincyite. "Certainly-certainly. Deese be all ne style goats. But that barticular goat vas made for General Grant, and ven it vas made plums

vash green."

"What is the price?" asked the Quincy

man, tremulously.
"De brice?" said the dealer, laying his finger by the side of his nose, "gome over in de corner vere it ish quiet. Sh! speak low. Mine mother in law ish very seek mit de heart

The Quincy man don't know how he got out. But he did. He's felt lame ever since. But he saved \$30 by buying a "goat" in Quincy .- Argo,

A LETTER in the London Times lately con tained the following amusing extract from a letter just received from Ireland:

"I ran over to Ireland for a couple of days and happened to interview one of your tenants when standing at S.'s door smoking my pipe. The result may amuse you, and form tale to be repeated by you in illustration of what hardhearted people we English landlords are, and how we screw every possible penny out of our tenants. J. D. is the name of your tenant, an old man employed hoeing the gravel path at H. Mr. S., with a twinkle in his eye, nudged me, and said, addressing him: Johnny, how much land have you in all?' Two acres, your honor ' (Irish-i.e., three and a half English). 'And what rent do you pay?' 'Four pounds, your honor.' 'Did you get "It signifies that I run in the old man's any reduction, Johnny, last year?' your honor, they gave me a pound back.' 'So you paid only three pounds?' 'Just so.' Will, you paid only three pounds? 'Just so.' Will, now, Johnny, we are all friends here; just tell us what you do with your land, for you have no sheep or cattle?' 'I let it to Mr. M. to turn his cattle on it.' 'And what rent do you charge him?'' 'Five pounds, your honor.' 'Has he the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your 'Has he the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your book of the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your book of the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your 'Has he the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your book of the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your book of the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your book of the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your book of the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your book of the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your book of the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your book of the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your book of the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your book of the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your book of the whole of it, Johnny?' 'No, your book of the whole of the command of a good stip. In the heat of the h honor: I keep the house and a bit of poteto. land.' 'Well, now, when Mr. G. gave you back one pound of your rent did you reduce Mr. M. at all?' . Sorra a half-penny, your honor!" "

> THE Railway Gazette quotes the following from a French paper, adding that it seems the branch of industry known as ticket-scalping

is not unknown in France: "You have found, have you not, people at the road station who are anxious to sell their "Do you sell on the slow-pay plan?"

"Yes, o casionally we sell to reliable pur"and I must get to Rouen to-day!" A gentle chasers on the installment plan. The in-stallment on this piano would be \$15 a me, sir, but I have a ticket for Rouen which I in- , man approached and addressed him: 'Pardor cannot use. I shall be delighted to let you have it for what it cost me.' 'Is it for the first-class?" 'No, for the second.' 'V-ry well, let me have it. Much obliged;' and X. burriedly made his way to the gate, being on ly just in time to catch the train. At the first stopping place the guard appeared to verify the tickets. X. handed him his billet. The guard examined it and said: 'Now your own if you please.' 'My own? Why, you have it! 'Have you any idea of traveling with this ticket?' 'Certainly. Why not?' 'It is a ticket for a dog.'"

> Gough tells this story about an Irishman to whom a physician said:

"Tim. this won't do: you must take warn ing from the fate of your friend, O'Shaugh nessy. Only three nights ago he came home much soberer than you are, but in attempting to blow out a candle his breath took fire, and he exploded-blew up-so his friends in three days have not been able to scrape enough o him together to hold a wake over."

"An' do you mane to tell me that he bust up?" said Tim. "Indeed I do. upon my honor."

Tim said he would take the pledge at once, and he did so in the following form: "I swear never to blow out a candle while I

am drunk again."

He was a young country fellow, a little awkward and bashful, but of sterling worth though extremely modest and well behaved, was subjected whenever she went out, even under the guardianship of an the delay before giving him an answer to spite his awkwardness and bashfulness, and his suit. was his flancee. On a gloomy Sunday evening, last winter, they were standing in front of the window in the parlor of her home on East Walnut Hills, watching the snowflakes rapidly falling outside. He was not up in society small talk, and being hard up for

> man's sheep." " Never mind, dear," said she, slipping her arm around him, "I will take care of one of

A CANADA backwoodsman promised to send the minister fifty pounds of maple sugar for marrying him. Time passed by and no maple sugar arrived to sweeten the minister's household. Some months later he saw the newly-married husband in the town, and ventured to remind him. "My friend, you did not send the maple sugar you promised." With a saddened countenance he looked up and replied: "To tell you the truth, governor, she ain't worth it?"

PHIL, a four-year-old, came in from school and told his mother that he must be a pretty good boy, as the teacher let him lead the cup just large enough for a single rosebud, singing, and always had him recite when there were visitors. His mother told him that he mustn't brag on himself, and proceeded to fix him a lunch, to which he paid devouring attention.

"Nice lunch, isn't it, Phil? Mamma knows how to get up nice things for her boy, doesn't Dolls, black, blue and grey-eyed, in blonde she, Phil?" asked Phil's mother.

"Tut, tut, mamma; don't brag on your self." was the four-year-old's reply.

"I DIDN'T call, because when I passed the house I noticed there was no light in the parlor and I thought you were out," apologetically observed the si ple-minded Chicago man who had an appointment with a Cincinnati merchant. " Never be such a fool as that again," angrily returned the disappointed pork packer, "you ought to have known it was only one of my gals receiving company.

"WELL, what do you want bere?" remarked Mr. Smith, as he sat up in bed and address ed a professional burglar, who stood in front of the bureau. "I want money and bonds," hissed the burglar through his clenched teeth, "and quick about it too." "My friend," retorted Smith, "I've been looking for those things for the last 20 years, without succes but go on with your burglary, I'm sleepy."

"I don't like that cat, it's got splinters in its feet," was the excuse of a four-year-old for throwing the kitten away.

"Why don't you have some stile about you?" said the man who looked along a mile of barked fence for an entrance.

"So! mine frient, said this scion of an "What the diuce do you want of the arnincient race, "dot ish all right—plum color." cal" asked the old man of his son. "Why, I saw my wife just start to drive a nail, and I expect every moment to hear her yell.'

When Patti comes to New Orleans why not let her sing to the Cotton Exchange? Seats there are worth about \$4,000, which ought to satisfy her financial ambidion.—New Orleans

"Will you tell me," asked an old gentle-man of a lady, "what Mrs. ——'s malden name was?" "Why, her malden ame was to get married of course," exclaimed the lady. Wendell Philips.

Young Hopeful .- Mamma: "You'll be Mine mother in law ish very seek mit de heart disease in de next room, and she die of she hear me dell you de brice of dot goat. It's feefty tollar."

The Output man don't know how he got when he goes away!"

It depends: A pretty woman in black passes the window. 'Looks like a pretty young widow, doesn't she? Don't you like to see a pretty young widow A pretty young widow is always a pleasing sight." "Yes, so long as she isn't yours."

Christmas cards grow larger, more artistic and more expensive. In a few years a young man that has only a couple of hundred dollars to spend during the holidays will be undecided whether to buy his girl a Christmas card or a gold watch and chain.

"What is the distance of the sun from the earth?" was the question that was lately put to a candidate for the civil service. The reply was that he couldn't tell the exact distance, but he didn't think it was near enough to interfere with his duties of post-office clerk.

She was a Boston woman, tall, thin, with false curls and a sour visage. Beside her sat her husband, a little, meek, demure looking in all? man, who seemed incapable of boldness of speech or action. Presently a guest at the other end of the table bawled out at the top you get "Sure, etc." Then the demure looking man turned to her and said: "Dovey, somebody wants you."

A naval officer, for his courage in a fierce

Che Honsehold.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The season of gifts and gaiety, kindly feeling and glad profusion is fast ap proaching. Merchants advertise holiday tickets? Here the other day, X. arrived at the brighten with beautiful things; and in For days after this periodical grind the uneven stitches in a handkerchief for " papa," or manufacturing a needlebook for "mamma," while a wholesome dread of displeasing Santa Claus keeps within unaccustomed bounds even the most turbulent and irrepressible of mi-chiefs We pity the child whose fancy has never pictured the fur-clad "Kris Kringle" with his jolly round face. his reindeer team and his sled full of toys, and who has not perplexed the soul of the tender mother with conundrums she found hard nuts to crack as to how he knows the good children's homes and skips the bad, how one sled can carry toys for so many, and "however does he gets down the chimney?" A child ignorant of Christmas lore and legends has been brought up too much on the Gradgrind plan-there is too much "fact" in his life, he has missed much that makes childhood happy and pleasant.

Christmas is being more and more generally observed each year. Many ortho dox churches, once grimly closed on the anniversary of the coming of the Re deemer, are now not only opened for service, but are beautified with evergreens and flowers; the Puri an spirit which forbade observance of the season, and dictated that mince pie should not be eaten." on ye Christma Daye," is dying out, for which let us be indeed thankful.

But the great query now is: "What

are available. Wall-pockets, slipper cases. scrap-bags, handkerchief boxes, scent sachets,-space fails to enumerate even a tithe of the resources of modern fancy work. She who can paint, embroider or something to say, remarked as he watched tile | crochet, need not be at a loss for gifts acsnow falling: "This will be hard on the old ceptable and beautiful. But those who must buy may fairly be bewildered among the great array of holiday goods. In the china store are to be found many useful and appropriate things, as the individual cups and saucers, the ornamented bowl and plate for oatmeal, the tete a tete sets of Kioto ware, little teapot, sugar bowl, mik pitcher and two cups and saucers, orna mented in the usual Japanese idea of perspective, and accompanied by a lacquered tray. These are nice for an invalid, and are quite moderate in cost. There are fruit sets, comportes and plates, each of the latter decorated with a different variety of fruit, a purple plum or a golden pear on a background of its own foliage; vases of all sizes and styles, from the tiny crystal to the huge jar, on whose sides open mouthed dragons gape at each other. In the fancy stores and bazars human ingenuity seems to have exhausted itself in the production of toys and playthings. curls or more severe coiffures in brunette shades, in all sizes, from the diminutive "Hop o' my Thumb," to the magnificent creature in tulle ball dress and marked \$10, delight the eyes of all classes and conditions of children, from the ragged little urchin that calls out, "My eye, Sal, but ain't that a stunner!" to the over-dressed darling of a doting mother, who languidly her wants.

In the book stores are to be found the most charming of all remembrances of the day; whether a volume in cloth binding at \$1, or an illuminated tome with costly il lustrations and Russia leather dress at \$25. the intent is the same. The gift possesses an intrinsic and lasting merit, besides its are acceptable gitts for all, never misplaced, always delightful,

One of the most pleasant presents to child is a year's subscription to a juvenile publication, like Youth's Companion, Harper's Young People, or Wide Awake, which by its weekly or monthly visits, brings continued pleasure to the childish heart. Harper's Migazine, the Century (late Scribner's), and the Atlantic, are equally appreciated by the older members of the family, and such miscellany upon the sitting-room table will go a long way toward solving the problem of how to keep the boys and girls contented on the farm, Christmas cards have within a very few

from the silk fringed and perfumed 'prize" card to the simple spray of flow Merry Christmas," every taste and purse reminders to absent friends, who are thus they are not forgotten. It is not the money soul that counts the "value received" of a present, and reckons up, the day after, how much he is in or out of pocket. Such should by right receive only the legendary bundle of whips which St. Nick reserves for naughty children. It is the kindly fee.ing, the warm affection that prompts both "loving and giving" and makes one the outcome of the other, which makes a

THROUGH A SPICE MILL.

truly "Merry Christmas."

It is not long since grinding spices, one of the preliminaries to a general baking day, was a work of time and patience. Chubby fingers were granted the coveted privilege of breaking into bits the crisp, brown cinnamon sticks, and "picking over" the pepper and allspice, with all the rights the mistress of ceremonies provided herself with a bit of clean cloth, a hammer and a flatiron, and proceeded to pound spices and her fingers at one and the same time. Or else the family coffee-mill was "cleaned" by running parched corn or burned crusts through it, the rusty screws were tightened up and one hand laboriously turned the handle, a la hand-organ,

while the other held the cup into which fell a slow stream of coarsely ground spice, of the red-banded order, so I came away." which must needs be patiently sifted Comment is unnecessary, we must accept through thin muslin before it was fit to what we cannot alter. use. But the rattle of the old mill was music to the children's ears, for it spoke of Christmas or Thanksgiving cheer, or the openings, and shop windows begin to cakes and dainties of a birthday feast. thousands of homes little tingers are setting matutinal coffee had a spicy odor and a composite flavor, and paterfamilies puckered his lips and scowled over the beverage, and sw re by all the gods on the Olympian hill he'd buy another mill before another demnition grind "-and didn't. "Things ain't now as they used to was."

Housekeepers nowdays buy the prepared

article, five as the fluest flour, neatly put ip, wrapped in gorgeous labels and propery protected by trade marks, while little fingers know little of the pungency of cinnamon chips and the biting properties of cloves. The other day we were shown hrough one of the spice manufactories in his city, that of S. M. Tyler & Co. on Woodbridge Street East, whose trade mark, an apoplectic bee, is well known to many of our readers, and inspected the methods by which whole spices are transformed into impalpable powders. On the ground floor are sacks upon sacks of coffee and peanuts, seemingly sufficient of the band of the same. Cover the outside with plebeian nut" to keep the whole city eating peanuts by the peck" for weeks. Here too is the hopper in which these are conveyed to the "roaster," in convenient juxtaposition to the trim and natty steam engine, which had its glowing mouth wide open to receive the coal with which a perspiring Pluto was feeding it. There is something wonderfully fascinating about the movement of a steam engine: it is as if and dainty trifles which busy hands can liberate him. Valves, cylinders and pistonods may confine, the "governor" regulate, but we feel that this is a rebellious and defiant energy which we have suborned to menial tasks, and that it is ever alert to escape and punish our impertinent bondage with wreck and ruin. The 'roaster" just mentioned is a large iron cylinder, holding a "big grist" which may be emptied into a huge truck, somewhat like an overgrown wheelbarrow, in a half minute, by means of a screw, thus enanling the coffee to be literally "dong to a

Above, we entered a room whose fragrance reminded us of the "spicy gales" that blow from the isles of "Araby the blest," where large "pounders" were ranged in a row down one side, each alternate one being lifted while the others descend upon the kernels of spice below. In the centre of the room were two sets of frames, in each of which were four large sieves, to which a rotary and lateral motion was applied by means of a series of belts and shafting connected with the engine. The sieves were partly filled with a brown powder, beneath, the tubs were piled with a faintly golden dust, the finest and purest of ground mustard. The next room we entered laughing and chattering, but in about a minute all were coughing and sneezing, with watery eyes. The obliging proprietor explained, with a twinkle in his eye, that they were grinding pepper in a large mill, which unlike the famous mills of the gods, did not seem to turn slowly, but emulated them in grinding "exceeding small." The spice is shaken in a large open sieve as it falls from the mill, and its genuineness is fully at tested by the pungency of the atmosphere. coughs, such sneezes, such sincere tears, We were shown the large suspended box in which 400 pounds of "Bee Mills" baking powder can be mixed at once, and then inspected the cases, cans and boxes, with their gay and attractive labels, in which the products of the mills are put upon the market, and went away feeling we had value as a reminder of the donor. Books seen "something new under the sun" to us at least.

> "ONE OF THE GIRLS" TO THE FRONT.

"Strong-Minded Girl" wants me to tell her whether "parents of average common sense teach their daughters that 'catching a busband' is the grandest mission of their lives" In the first place, if she will read what I did write once more, she will see that I never said "catching a husband' was the "grandest mission" of anybody's life. I said we were taught we failed in our mission in life if we were not wives and mothers, quite another thing from the The Quincy man looked aghast.

"I speaks the holy truth, and vill deceive to man, voman or child. I say noddings to man the cows get their milk?" enquired Willie. "Where do you get your tears, my son?" "Mamma, do the cows means of exchanging holiday greetings and wividly pictures. I say that parents of not

tainly by inference and implication, that it ers with its motto "May you spend a is their "mission" to marry; there are few who do not wish to see their children well may be gratified. And they are pleasant settled in life, in homes of their own. And why not? What is wrong about it? Pa. assured by these trifling souvenirs that rents know that it is not the easiest thing in the world for girls to fight the world single value of a gift that should measure its handed, and all husbands are supposed to worth. Out upon the sordid, calculating be good until they turn out bad, as the law holds all men innocent till crime is proved against them. An unmarried woman is all right as long as she is moderately young and attractive, but when she gets old and "cranky" nobody wants her around, there is a dearth of happiness in a lonely life, for every one longs for love and home ties peculiarily and entirely their own, and she sees finally that she made a mistake when she made up her mind to live single. Society, too, gives a married woman a station which an unmarried one, no matter how good and lovable she may be, fails to get. Strong-Minded Girl" expresses considerable contempt for those young men who consider externals alone, and are influenced by "a fair face and soft hands." Sorry she despises the sex so generally. I have yet to see the young man who is not affected by externals to a greater or less extent. and who will not pass by a plain face to and emoluments pertaining thereto. Then look at a pretty one. If he marries a homely girl it is because as he knows her she

do teach their girls, if not by words, cer-

the neglect of a nettle. So far as white hands are concerned, a sensible, intelligent, refined and cultured man said to me only the other day, in speaking of a social gathering at which he was present: "The girls all seemed to be

becomes beautiful in his eyes. A beauti-

ful face attracts, it satisfies our sense of

beauty just as we pay homage to a rose, to

I would like to ask a question of 'Strong-Minded Girl" in return: What is a woman's mission in life, if not to be the presiding genius of some home, with husband and babes of her own?

ONE OF THE GIRLS NORTHVILLE, Dec. 6.

Home Made Christmas Gifts.

A SOLUTION of chloride of lime will bleach the heads of grasses and fern fronds to a snowy whiteness. Dried grasses, wheat, oats, rye, &c., when gilded, bronzed, silvered or frosted, are exceedingly beautiful for vases and baskets, being mixed with autumn leaves, scarlet berries, &c , and make charming and and acceptable holiday gifts. To thus color them varnish them with a very thin coat of dammar varnish, and while a little stick, t ke a camel's hair pencil and apply the powder. You can buy it atthe art stores by the ounce. Diamond powder will be found to be very effective.

Our of an old muff-box a pretty wastepaper or scrap bag may be made. Line the inside of the box with scarlet or other fancy paper, and bind the top with an inch wide bronze or gilt paper, and then embroider a strip of coarse black canvass in scarlet or gold, in any pleasing pattern, and crotchet a full edge upon it, top and bottom. Sew this strip firmly round the box, and suspend by ribbons or twisted cord and balls of color to

PRETTY crystal baskets are easily made. The basket or any other ornament is fir t fash ioned with copper wire, as a skeleton of the a giant had been bound with cobwebs, and pattern desired. For blue cry-tals take a at any moment a supreme effort might saturated solution of sulphate of copper in hot water; place the pattern or skeleton in this liquor, and set in a quiet place: as the solution cools crystals of the sulphate will be deposited on the wire. The first crystals will be small, but to increase their size it is only necessary to place the ornaments in a fresh and perfectly saturated solution of the copper salt. Alum baskets are made in the same manner, except that the wire must be wound with yarn, in order to allow the crystals to form upon it, and a saturated solution

of alum used.

VERY pretty vases can be made from long necked bottles as follows: Saturate candle wicking or string with kerosene, wap ft around the bottle twice, and tie it, placing it where you want the neck of the bottle to be broken off. Light the wick all around, and in a few minutes a cracking noise will be heard, which tells you the bottle is severed in two, and will leave you an article shaped like a tumbler. It is preferable to have them as long as possible, unless you desire more than one. If so, two tall ones and one about two-thirds their size make a pretty set. Cut out bands of gold paper and paste around near the top and bottom, also a circle for the centre. Or, should you desire, they can be painted any color and ornamented with gilt stars and embossed pictures, after the manner of decorating pottery.

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN

& CO.,

165 & 167 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

criticises them as not being quite suited to be rewards. No adulterations could produce such the produce such the supplications of the strong the supplicatio

We have opened an elegant line of Fine Fancy Goods, specially adapted for Holiday Gifts:

Japanese and Lacquered Ware. Portmonaies, Purses, Shopping

Fine Toilet Sets.

Bags, Lunch and Shopping Bas-An elegant assortment of Fine Fans, Jet and Silver Ornaments. Buyers will also find Special

and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Cloaks, Dolmans and Fur lined Garments. Buy Early, or send your

Values on Dress Goods and Silks,

Fine Laces and Neckwear, Silk

orders before the assortments are broken.

Taylor, Woolfenden & Co.

ing, is quite lame; have used Kendall's Spavin Cure, it has partly removed the bunch, but not the lameness. Can you tell me what to do for him through the Vetnary Department of the FARMER and oblige yours, etc.,

YOUNG FARMER.

Answer .- A simple curb, that is, a curb without deformity of the hock joint, usually yields to proper counter irritation, but where its presence is due to the breaking down of the hock joint, it is a fixture not easily removed. This condition of the parts may be readily detected by the change of the angle of the hock joint backwards, giving the front line of leg at that part'a more rounding appearance, as though the small bones of the joint had been pushed backwards. Apply the following liniment once a day, with friction, until sufficient irritation is produced. Take a six oz. phial, put in it half a drachm of iodine scales, then add twenty drops spirits turpentine, and while fusing fill with alcohol; when cool it is ready for use. If the hock joint is all right the lameness may be due to other causes.

Columbia Veterinary College, New York.

We have read with much interest and pleasure the introductory lecture for 1881, delivered by J. Payne Lowe 1 efore the faculty and students of this infant institution, and predict for it a bright and glorious future. It is already doing good work in the advancement and elevation of veterinary education. Forty years ago, when we were laboring under many disadvantages in our efforts to gain veterinary knowledge, the very title was scarcely known or recognized in this great stock raising country. In that day the farrier, or horse doctor, was an object of contempt, perhaps because his acquirements were not very scientific. The horse pharmacopæia did not embrace the most select materia-medica, and horse surgery was very rude. Valuable animals were daily sacrificed by the want of skill, which was the usual attribute of the common horse doctor. Notwithstanding all these discouraging surroundings, our ambition let us on, clearing the stumbling blocks in our slow progress as best we could, believing that the time was not far distant when this, our profession, would occupy a prominent position among the useful sciences in this country. The morning star is brightening and the Columbia Veterinary College is destined to thrive in our declining years.

TUBERCULAR DISEASE IN A COW .- We are in receipt of several beautifully developed specimens of tuberculosis as developed in the lungs, liver, ovaries and diaphragm, from the cow registered as Oxford Vanquish 5th, the property of Mr. Thomas Birkett, Base Lake, Mich., a description of which we will give in our next issue, our space being too limited to do so in this number. - VET. ED.

The North-Eastern Agricultural Society of Michigan.

To the People of Shiawassee, Oakland. Macomb St. Clair, Sanilac, Huron, Alpena, and Norther

The North-Eastern Agricultural Society was organized in the early spring of 1881, to enable the farmers of North-Eastern Michigan to advertise and demonstrate the superior fertility of their soils by making an exhibition of Fruit, Grain, Vegetables, &c. under conditions more favorable than at the larger State Fairs, and where breeders of improved Stock might exhibit and applies the juice of the lemon to the affectbe likely to find purchasers in the large and rapidly developing country within the District, and where, as in many parts thereof, but few, if any, of the better class of horses, cattle, sheep and swine may

The Counties of Genesee, Lapeer, Sag-inaw, Tuscola, Bay, Gratiot, Isabella, Midland and Alcona have joined, and the first fair held in East Saginaw, in September last, was conceded by all to be a grand Previous to the first annual fair, appli-

cation was made by citizens of Shiawassce, Oakland and other Counties to exhibit their stock, which was refused, as under the charter of the Society, none but members could exhibit, and they must be residents of the District.

At the request of many gentlemen, residents of the first above named Counties, and by order of the Board of Directors, this circular is issued for the purpose of giving such information as is neces ble any such County to join the North-Eastern Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Directors of the Socie-

ty will be held in the City of Flint, at the Secretary's office, on Tuesday, December 20th, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place any County wishing to join may be admitted. to join may be admitted

At a previous meeting, it was resolved that Counties having a population of 20,000 and upwards should present the names of at least forty citizens thereof, who would then become members by paying into the treasury \$1.00 each, and they presenting the names of two proper persons to act as Directors for the ensuing year; and that Counties of less than 20,000 population could be admitted on similar terms, but with the names of twenty members; and that a two-thirds vote of the Directors might admit without full compliance with these conditions. The object of requiring a membership as above was twofold. First, that we might thus be assured that the people of the County in good faith did wish to join our Society, otherwise we would be advertising such County as be-longing to the Association, while the people thereof repudiated our claim; ondly, that the persons presented as Directors would prove satisfactory to the people of such County. It is apparent, therefore that the poole of the people of the peo therefore, that the people of the above Counties can join our Society, if they so sire, and that the conditions we attach are very easily complied with.

We expect to make such arrangements that hereafter exhibitors from each County will be enabled to place their fruit, grain and vegetables together, and thus the annual products of the respective Counties will be in the best possible condi-

By a resolution of the Board of Direct ors 20,000 copies of the premium list for 1882 will be published and ready for distribution April 1st, 1882. This list will contain useful and valuable information. and stock breeders who wish to advertise therein should make application to the

Secretary at an early date, for terms, &c.
Trusting that a delegation from each of
the Counties to which this circular is addressed will be present at our meeting in Flint, on December 20th, prepared to ask for admittance, we remain, respectfully,

ISAAC MARSTON, Pres't, Bay City, Mich. Sumner Howard, Sec'y.

Flint, Mich.

Dated November 21st, 1881.

CITY ITEMS.

Young MEN will save time and money by at tending the Grand Rapids Practical Training School. Send for College Journal.

MR. S. R. CALLAWAY, was last week pro moted to the General Managership of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, a position which he is in every way competent to fill. THE jury in the coroner's inquest on the

kicked and stamped in the face by Charle THE new Stock Yards for the Michigan Central railroad near the Grand Trunk June-

tion are progressing steadily, and will be ready for occupancy October 1st, 1882. So says General Manager Ledyard. EIGHTEEN prisoners were received last week at the House of Correction, from the Indian Territory. They were brought here by

United States Marshal Dell, and four assi-

tants. The Marshal has brought 132 convicts from that section to Detroit during the past year. WM. Judson, who was arrested several mont hs ago for confidencing Philetus Burch, of this city, out of \$2,800 on a patent right swindle, was convicted of the charge in the Recorder's Court last week, and remanded

this does not get Burch his money back.

CHARLES TUCKER, Sunday night last, left for Chicago, to bring the Christmas cattle purchased by him for Wm. Smith & Son, at the Fat Stock Show, to Detroit. On the arrival of the cattle, a parade of all of the Messrs. Smith's Christmas stock will be made, to give our citizens a chance of seeing it before slaughtering.

THE Michigan delegation in Congress have unanimously recommended the reappointment of Samuel Post, as Pension Agent. This virtually settles the matter, and any other parties who were flattering themselves with the idea that they would take Mr. Post's place in dispensing the ducats to the Nation's wards, can now consider themselves "left," for the present at least.

MRS. LEWIS, who was arrested on complaint of the notorious Sophie Lyons, bas been having her examination before Police Justic Miner during the past week. Mrs. Lewis while on the stand made some very startling statements, mixing up several of the police department in a way, which to say the least, puts them in a questionable position She tells her story in a very straightforward manner, and gives days and date to corroborate it. The examination was adjourned on Saturday until Monday, 19th inst, when she will resume her story, and considerable richness is expected to develop,

L. E. JENNINGS, who a short time ago was trying to get the citizens of Jackson to invest in the "Edison & Schultz Non-explosive Illuminating Oil" has finally wound up in the Wayne County jail. He is charged with swindling a contractor of Detroit named Mc-Millan, out of \$120 in cash, and notes to the amount of several thousand dollars, which he had induced McMillan to give to him for the control of certain territory in Michigan. He was arrested in Grand Rapids, and brought to Detroit on a warrant procured by McMillan, and will be tried for swindling.

DR. I. R. PAGE, of Baltimore, calls the attention of physicians, in the Medical Record, to the topical use of fresh lemon juice as a most efficient means for the removal of the membrane from the throat, tonsils, &c., in diphtheria. He states that in his hands it has proved the best agent that he has as yet tried for the purpose. He ed parts every two or three hours by means of a camel's hair probang. In eighteen cases in which he has used the remedy the effect has been all that he could have wished. He finds that several of his professional brethren are prepared to give the same favorable account of the remedy.

WINSTON, Forsyth Co., N. C. GENTS .- I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole con gregation can testify to the great virtues of your Bitters. Very respectfully, REV. J. FEREBEE.

WARRANTED the greatest pain reliever in the world, Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Thirty-four years established, and never failed to cure croup, spasms, colic, chronic rheumatism, old sores, and pain in the limbs, back and chest. Ladies will find this Lini ment will immediately eradicate Pimples, Freckles and Blotches. Also restores Gray Hair to its natural color, and perfectly harmless. Sold by the druggists.

Ir the mother is feeble it is impossible that her children should be strong. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of women. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. for pamphlets.

It is the height of folly to wait until you

are in bed with disease you may not get over for months, when you can be cured during the early symptoms by Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known the sickliest families made the healthiest by a timely use of this pure Ir your hair is coming out, or turning gray

do not murmur over a misfortune vou can so easily avert. Ayer's Hair Vigor will remove the cause of your grief by restoring your hair to its natural color, and therewith your good looks and good nature.

SEND for a circular of new style of Hopper Scale with Leveling attachment. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago.

COMMERCIAL

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour.-The receipts of flour in this market th past week were 7,621 bbls., and the shipments were 2,156 bbls. The market has been well sustain ed the past week, and rates have been advanced. owing to the higher prices paid for wheat. The de-mand for shipment was better toward the end of the week, but still light. Local business is quite

active. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

Wheat .- The receipts of wheat for the week have been 34,474 bu, against 39,811 bu, the previous week. Shipments, 28,666 bu. The receipts show no improvement, and the decreasing stocks orced up prices last week, and kept the market very steady. Yesterday, however, a dull feeling nong dealers, unfavorable advices from abroad and from domestic markets, made holders anxious to realize, and the consequence was a decline from Saturday's rates of 23/4c on spot, and about the same on futures. Business was very light, and spot wheat neglected. Closing prices were \$1 341/4 death of Christian Ternes, returned a verdict for No. 1 white, and No. 2 do did not make a record. that the deceased came to his death by being Futures closed at \$1 351/4 for January, \$1 371/4 for February, \$1 391/4 for March, and \$1 401/4 for April. The market closed dull.

Corn.-There is a steady demand, and as supplies are rather light, rates have been advanced. Yesterday high mixed sold at 67c, and rejected at 641/4c, with sellers quite firm.

market still holds a strong position. No. 1 white are held at 50c; one carload sold yesterday at 491/2c. nd one of No. 2 white do at the same rate. For No. 1 mixed 481/2c is bid. Barley .-- Receivers report an inactive and

somewhat depressed market. No. 2 barley could not be placed at over \$2.15, and for most samples

82 05@2 10 is a full range.

Rye.-Very quiet; offerings are light, but there little demand. Prices rple at \$1@1 05. Feed .- Is quiet. For bran there is some inquiry at \$16 25, and for coarse middlings about \$16 50@ 17 00 could be obtained. Fine feed is quotable at

bout \$19 50. Corn meal and corn and oats \$28@30. Corn Meal. - There is a fair demand and a firm narket at \$28@30 per ton. Oatmeal.—The market is firm and active. Coarse

s quoted at \$6 80@7 per obl.; medium, \$6 50; fine for sentence. The trouble is, though, that bout \$6 25. Buckwheat Flour.-Choice eastern is quiet a \$5 per 100 and \$10 per bbl. State stock is offeret

Butter .- The receipts of fine are more liberal but the market remains dull and weak. Choice butter is selling at 25c per lb., with most of the ecceipts only bringing 20@23c per lb. Low grades

are not wanted at any price. Cheese-The market is dull and weaker at 13 to 14c per lb. for late makes of full cream State. Clover Seed .- The market is lower, and sales

were made yesterday at \$5 00 for prime. Apples.—Very quiet and firm; demands are wholly local and are limited; for small lots of choice ruit \$3@3 50 are prevailing terms.

Beans .- The market is not so firm, and the has been a decline during the week. City picked are now held at \$3, and unpicked at \$2 to 250. Beeswax.-Invoices of pure quoted at 20@22c n stock it is held at 25@26c. Eggs.-Market steady at 22@23c per doz. for

Dressed Hogs .- Very quiet; packers and reailers are in need of supplies, but only a few are o be had; a sale of about 50 is reported at \$6 85@7.

dividing on 200 lbs. Salt.-Firm at \$1 35 for Onondaga; Saginaw a Dried Apples .- The market is dull, with holders quoting at 61/2@7c for new fruit; evaprated apples, 12@13%. Peaches 24@25c per lb. Potatoes .- Steady at 90@95c by the carload and 95c@\$1 for small lots. Considerable quantities

re being received from Canada. Hops.—Quotations are from 21@25c for good to choice State. In stock they are selling at 27@28c. Honey.-Choice new comb is firm at 20@22c pe

Onions.-Market dull at \$3. Cranberries.-Choice eastern fruit firm at \$10 @11 per bbl; State berries \$7 50@9.

Poultry .- Market quiet, but prices are steadier Fine dressed chickens, 9c; turkeys 11@12c; ducks are scarce at 10@11 cents; geese dull at 7@8c. Wood.-Firm; rates for wood delivered are \$6 25@6 50 for hickory, and \$5 75 for beach and

Provisions.-The market is easier and lard is shade lower. Smoked meats quiet and unchanged The Chicago market is quoted a little lower, and not so active. Quotations in this market are as fol

Lard in tierces, per lb...... Lard in kegs, per lb.....

17 50 @18 00 @18 00

Hides,Quotations for hides in this market are	Shoulders, per 1b	83	40		3
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as follows: Green City.	Tallow, per lb			1	7
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Dry kip 15 (2) 18 Green calf-skins 11 (3) 12 (2) 13 Cured, do 12 (3) 13 25 Deakin skins, each 20 (3) 25 Sheep polts, each 75 (2) 20	Green kip	8	6		-
Green calf-skins 11 2 12 Cured, do 12 3 13 2 12 13 Dried calf-skins 20 25 Deakin skins, each 30 35 Sheep peits, each 75 2 20	Dev kip		(A)	1	8
Cured, do 12 6 18 Dried calf-skins 20 25 Deakin skins, each 30 35 Sheep pelts, each 75 2 20	Green calf-skins				
Dried calf-skins	Cured. do		en.		
Deakin skins, each	Oried calf-skins	20	ä		
Sheep pelts, each 75 @ 2 00	Doakin aking each		6		
Horse hides, each 100 @ 150	Sheen nelts each		6	9 0	ñ
	Horse hides seeh		2	1 8	0
Bulls, stags and gruphy hides Woff.			W	1 0	

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Dec. 10, 1881.

The following were the r	ecelpts a	t these	yards
	Cattle,	Sheep	Hogs
	No.	No.	No.
Albion			114
Ann Arbor		200	217
Brighton		200	69
Cheisea		****	31
Clyde		40	7
Charlotte	35	64	199
D. G. H. & M. R'y		394	141
Eaton Rapids		23	6:
Fowle rville		203	96
Grand Blanc	*** ***		99
Grand Ledge	. 7		21
Grass Lake			66
Highland	14		30
Howell		60	54
Jackson	1		228
Lapeer		16	57
Metamora		227	72
Milford			44
Mason		****	128
Northville	11	11	35
North Adams			44
Oxford		****	110
Okemos			55
Plymouth	~ ~		39
Portland	. 22	5	131
Rochester		41	23
Saline			60
Tekonsha		276	
1 homas		. ***	
Utica	19	92	
Vermontville,	13	208	- 32
Vassar		400	
Wixom			27
Williamston			~
Ypsilanti		63	163
Drove in	. 55	255	100
D.010 12011111111111111111111111111111111			***
Total	693	2,381	2,439
	000	4,001	~,100

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 693 head, against 566 last week. The market trading was fairly active throughout the day. On Saturday, as the trains arrived and the small extent of the receipts became known, there was a sharp amounted to 20@30 cents per hundred, and by noon there was only an odd lot or two left on sale. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS.		
Good to choice shipping steers \$5 00	@6	00
Fair shipping steers 4 25	@4	50
Good to choice butchers's steers 4 00	@5	00
Fair butchers' steers	@4	
stock	24	25
Coarse mixed butchers' stock 2 75	03	
Bulls 2 00	@3	00
Stockers 2 75	@3	
Lathrop sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 14	hes	ad of
fair butchers' stock, av 733 lbs. at \$3 50. a	nd 3	thin
cows, av 916 lbs, at \$3 15.		-
Lee sold John Loosemore a mixed lot of	27 1	nead

of coarse butchers' stock, av 783 lbs, at \$2 40 less \$5 of coarse butchers' stock, av 783 lbs, at \$2 40 less \$5 on the lot.

Patrick sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 18 head of thin butchers' stock, av 741 lbs, at \$3 35.

Campbell sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 31 head of thin butchers' stock, av 890 lbs, at \$3 15.

Fox sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock, av 860 lbs, at \$3 70.

McMullen sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock, av 8910 lbs, at \$3 49.

\$2 60. Purdy sold John Downey a mixed lot of 12 head Purdy sold John Downey a mixed lot of 12 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 756 lbs, at \$3. Dunning sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 16 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 720 lbs, at \$3 10. Plotz sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 23 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 770 lbs, at \$3 10. Lewis sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 23 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 770 lbs, at \$3 20. Lewis sold Duff & Capilis a mixed lot of 23 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 844 lbs, at \$2 90. Stevenson sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 23 head of thin butchers' stock, av 894 lbs, at \$3 20. Roe & Phillips sold Duff & Capilis 22 fair butchers' cows and heifers, av 900 lbs, at \$3 25. Lee sold John Downey a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 666 lbs, at \$2 50. M Flieschman seld Burt Spencer 5 thin oxen, av 1,500 lbs, at \$3, and a binli weighing 1,320 lbs, at \$250.

0. McMullen sold Burt Spencer 6 fair oxen, av 1,586 Bis, at \$4.
Gray sold Burt Spencer 16 stockers, av 900 lbs, at \$3 10. \$\$ 10.

Stead sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock, av 966 lbs, at \$3 50.

Bunnell sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 5 head of this butchers' stock, av \$22 lbs, at \$3 25.

Fisher sold McIntire a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 700 lbs, at \$3.

Moyes sold Wm Wreford & Co 2 thin cows, av 76 lbs, at \$3.

coarse butchers' stock, av 700 lbs, at \$3.
Moyes sold Wm Wreford & Co 2 thin cows, av 976 lbs, at \$3 25.
C Switzer sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock, av 973 lbs, at \$3 65, and a thin cow weighing 1,070 lbs at \$3.
McFadden sold Dnff & Caplis a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 840 lbs, at \$3.
Pierson sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock, av 825 lbs, at \$3 30.
Webster sold Wm Wreford a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock, av 800 lbs, at \$3 40 less \$5 on the lot.
Green sold Reid 3 thia butchers' cows, av 993 lbs, at \$3 5°, and a good one weighing 1,140 lbs, at \$4.
Adams sold MFlei chman 5 fair butchers' heifers, av 816 lbs, at \$3 80.
Donaldson sold McGee a mixed lot of 15 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 715 lbs, at \$3 15.
Haywood sold Wm Wreford a mixed lot of 10 bead of thin butchers' stock, av 800 lbs, at \$2150 per head.
Canwell sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of

per head.
Capwell sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchdrs' stock, av 835 lbs, at \$3 55.
C. Switzer sold Wm Wreford & Co 7 yearlings, av 600 lbs, at \$3 16 per head.
G D Spencer sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers, stock, av 800 lbs, at \$3 10, and 3 yearlings, av 600 lbs, at \$18 per head.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 2,381 head against 1,674 head last week. The heavy receipts of sheep in the eastern markets during the past three weeks caused a heavy decline at the early part of last week, and lower prices were looked for here, but later reports from the east showed that a pretty good clearance had been effected and the markets generally higher. This had the effect of strengthning our market, and the offerings were cleared off at prices that averaged fully as high as those of

Schoonover sold Donaldson 9', av 94 lbs. at \$4 Schoonover sold Donaldson 97, av 94 lbs, at \$4
5. Hord sold Downs £3, av 87 lbs, at \$3 90.
McMullen sold Downs 85, av 105 lbs, at \$4 75.
Giddings sold Downs 25, av 94 lbs, at \$4 25.
Stead sold Downs 28, av 502 lbs, at \$4 25.
Stead sold Downs 23, av 88 lbs, at \$4 50.
West sold Downs 23, av 87 lbs, at \$4.
Purdy sold Downs 23, av 87 lbs, at \$3 90.
Clark sold Downs 29, av 87 lbs, at \$3 75.
Bradley sold Downs 125, av 93 lbs, at \$4
McDonald sold Downs 64. av 85 lbs, at \$4.
McFadden sold Downs 125, av 93 lbs, at \$4.
McFadden sold Downs 125, av 83 lbs, at \$4.
Larsh sold Downs 44, av 87 lbs, at \$4.
Larsh sold Downs 196, av 87 lbs, at \$4.
Sweet sold Downs 196, av 82 lbs, at \$4.
Sweet sold Downs 47, av 92 lbs, at \$4.
Richardson sold Wm Wr. ford & Co 60, av 76 lbs, t \$3 45.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,439, against 3,182 last week. The market opened active at an dvance of 15 to 20 cents on common hogs and 5 to 0 cents on the best; All the offerings were dissed of and the market closed firm.

posed of aud the market closed firm.

Lathrop sold Hammond 30, av 245 lbs, at \$5 80.

Beardsiee sold Drake 39, av 316 lbs, at \$6.

Adams so d Hammond 51, av 230 lbs, at \$5 75.

Hazelton sold Hammond 64, av 190 lbs, at \$5 65.

Nixon sold Drake 130, av 284 lbs, at \$5 90.

Hyman sold Drake 27, av 289 lbs, at \$5 90.

McMullen sold Drake 24, av 341 lbs, at \$5 90.

Dale sold Brake 39, av 382 lbs, at \$5 90.

Dale sold Hammond 62, av 255 lbs, at \$5 90.

Dale sold Hammond 63, av 296 lbs, at \$5 85.

Wright sold Webb Bros 44, av 161 lbs, at \$5 85.

Wright sold Webb Bros 17, av 156 lbs, at \$5 40.

McMillan sold Ree & Phillips 20, av 246 lbs, at \$5 10.

Wyman sold Roe & Phillips 83, av 198 lbs, at \$5 Moore & Horner sold Drake 52, av 339 lbs, at \$6 Fmith sold Hammond 69, av 261 lbs, at \$5 9).

Moore & Horner sold Hammond 112, av 246 lbs

Moore & Hollet Sold.

Esthp sold Hammond 47, av 294 lbs, at \$5.85.

Giddings sold Hammond 46, av 250 lbs, at \$5.50.

West sold Drake 44, av 257 lbs, at \$5.55.

Barber sold Hammond 56, av 276 lbs, at \$5.90.

Donaldson sold Roe & Phillips 59, av 189 lbs, Burlingame sold Hammond 122, av 259 lbs, at \$5 Bliss sold Webb Bros 60, av 167 lbs, at \$5 50. Follett sold Roe & Phillips 43, av 233 lbs, at \$5

Judson sold Roe & Phillips 31, av 252 lbs, at \$5 McFadden sold Webb Bros 19, av 224 lbs, at \$5 FARMER and Harper's Magazine... \$5 65

Kin g's Yards. Monday, Dec 12, 1881. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with a fair supply of cattle and a good attendance of buyers cents over the prices at the Central Yards on

Saturday.

Purdy sold Houghton a mixed lot of 15 head of of thin butchers' stock, av 754 lbs, at \$3 25.

Aldrich sold Sullivan a nixed lot of 16 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 782 lbs, at \$3, and 2 bulls to Robinson, av 705 lbs, at \$2 50.

McHugh sold Hersch a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock, av 858 lbs, at \$3 75.

Hupert sold F Loosemore a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock, av 858 lbs, at \$3 75, and 4 bulls, av 932 lbs, at \$2 75.

Comstock sold Gear a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 875 lbs, at \$3.

Power sold Genther 5 fair butchers' steers, av 972 lbs, at \$4, and 3 to Smith, av 856 lbs, at \$3 75.

Weller sold Stonebouse a mixed lot of 24 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 750 lbs, at \$3.

Nichols sold Billkofski 6 fair butchers' steers and beffers. av 840 lbs, at \$4 10.

Waters sold Billkofski 2 thin butchers' cows, av 1,170 lbs, at \$3 25.

Hall sold Myers 3 thin butchers' heifers, av 640 lbs ot \$3 25.

Hall sold Myers 3 thin butchers' heifers, av 640 bs. ot \$3 25. lbs. ot \$2.25.
McHugh sold Houghton a mixed lot of 14 head of
thin butchers' stock, av 680 lbs. at \$3.80, and 7
coarse cows, av 1,634 lbs, at \$2.60.
Aldrich sold Stucker a mixed lot of 5 head of
coarse butchers' stock, av 656 lbs. at \$2.85.
Richmond sold J Wreford 3 fair butchers' heifers, av 763 lbs, at \$3 65, and 2 cows, av 975 lbs, at \$3 50.

Comstock sold Rauss 3 bulls, av 563 lbs, at \$2 Comstock sold Rauss 3 bulls, av 565 lbs, at \$2
75.
Clark sold Cheskey a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock, av 670 lbs, at \$3 50.
Richmond sold Smith 2 fair butchers' cows, av 1,055 lbs, at \$3 80, a bull weighing \$90 lbs, at \$2 60, and one weighing 1,400 lbs, at \$3 30
Purdy sold Denk a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock, av \$40 lbs, at \$2 70.
White sold McIuttre a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock, av \$70 lbs, at \$3 50, and 2 oxen to Wm Wreford & Co. av 1,285 lbs, at \$3 6246.
Freeman sold Knoch a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock, av 956 lbs, at \$3 75, and a mixed lot of 6 lead of coarse butchers' stock to Stucker, av 800 lbs, at \$3.

mixed lot of 6 Lead of coarse butchers' stock to Stucker, av 800 lbs, at \$3. McHugh sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock, av 865 lbs, at \$3 30. Richmond sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 695 lbs, at \$2 75.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 24,325, against 30,779 last week. Shipments 10,503. The market opened on Monday with a good supply of cattle and a rather limited demand. There was a large portion of the offerings in old cows, stags, oxen and thin steers, and for this class the market was weak. Extra steers sold at \$6 50@6 75, choice at \$5 65@6 10, with good ones at \$5 15@5 50 and medium at \$4 25 with good ones at \$5 1060 50 and medium at \$4 25 degree 490. Butchers' stock, poor to common \$2 75@3 75, and stock cattle \$2 50@3 50, according to quality. There was no change in the market on Tuesday, but on Wednesday with a light supply there degree 40 the Rice Whiskey is commonly known as Arrack. was an advance of 25 cents per hundred on extra and 5 to 10 cents on common grades. The market ruled active and strong on Thursday and Friday and prices were fully sustained, and in some in a fairly active market on Saturday, which ruled

QUOTATIONS

Patrick sold Dun & Capils a mixed lot of 18 head of thin butchers' stock, av 741 lbs, at \$3 35.
Campbell sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 31 head of thin butchers' stock, av 830 lbs, at \$3 15.
Fox sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock, av 830 lbs, at \$3 70.
McMullen sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock, av 910 lbs, at \$3 70.
McMullen sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock, av 930 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 4 oxen to Drake, av 1,550 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 4 oxen to Drake, av 1,550 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 4 oxen to Drake, av 1,550 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 4 oxen to Drake, av 1,550 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 4 oxen to Drake, av 1,550 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 4 oxen to Drake, av 1,550 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 4 oxen to Drake, av 1,550 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 50 lbs, and 50 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 50 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 50 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 50 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 50 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 50 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 50 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 50 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 50 lbs, and 50 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 50 lbs, and 50 lbs, and 50 lbs, and 50 lbs, at \$3 75. less \$4 on the lot, and 50 lbs, and 50 lb

lot of 16 head of thin butchers' stock, av 722 lbs, at \$3 25, and 4 bulls, av 812 lbs. at \$2 50.
Wright sold Duff & Caplis 2 bulls, av 675 lbs, at \$2 60.

8 260. skips and culls at \$4@5 25. There was an advance of 10 cents per hundred on Tuesday and it was maintained on Wednesday, and Thursday, the market showing much firmness. On Friday there was another advance of 5 cents per hundre and on the best another 5 cents was added on Satur day, common to fair heavy selling at \$5 75@6 15 per cwt; good to choice do at \$6 2006 50; extra assort ed heavy and Philadelphia lard horgs at \$6 55@6 60; common to choice light at \$5 72@6 10, and skips, culls and inferior lots of all weights at \$4 25 @5 40, according to quality. All were sold, and the market closed with a good finish.

CATTLE.-Receipts 10.863, against 9.884 the preous week. The market opened on Monday with a good supply of cattle, but generally of common nality. There was a fair attendance of buyers, out prices were lower than during the previous week; A few good to choice shippers brought \$5 40@5 85, and some extra lots at \$6@6 25; medium veights \$4 25@4 75, with butchers' steers at \$4@4 50. Mixed butchers' stock ranged from \$3 to \$4 according to quality. Stock cattle ranged from \$5 75 to \$3 75. The market ruled steady during Tues day and Wednesday with no change in prices-Among the sales of Michigan cattle were 10 steers, av 1,068 lbs, at \$4 75; 8 do, av 1,275 lbs, at \$4; 22 do, av 989 lbs, at \$4 1252; 8 do, av 1,058 lbs, at \$4 30; 26 mixed butchers, av 686 lbs, at \$3; 25 do, a 385 lbs, at \$3 75; 20 do, av 387 lbs, at \$3 75; 40 do, av 881 lbs, at \$3 70; 12 do, av 837 lbs, at \$3 70; 23 eeders, av 817 lbs, at \$5 40; 20 do, av 887 lbs, at \$3 70; 14 dc, av 808 lbs, at \$3 40; 24 do, av 898 lbs, at \$3 75; 26 stockers, av 816 lbs, at \$3 35; 20 do, av 681 bs. at \$3; 26 do, av 522 lbs. at \$2 75; 10 do, av 825 bs, at \$3 25. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS,

SHEEP.-Receipts 21,500, against 26,400 the pre vious week. The offerings of sheep on Monday were large, besides the receipts there was quite a number left over from last week. There was very ittle demand for shipment, and outside of the local trade feeders were the principal buyers. Common to fair western sheep sold at \$3 25 to \$3 90; good do, \$4 to \$1 40; choice, \$1 50 to \$1 75; extra se lected wethers, \$5@5 121/2; bucks and culls, \$2@3; western lambs, common to good, \$4@5; choice, \$4 25@5 50. Of Michigan sheep we note sales of 177, av 102 lbs, at \$4 49; 112 do, av 83 lbs, at \$1; 81 feeders, av 93 lbs, at \$4 65; 183 do, av 84 lbs, at \$4 25; 201 do, av 89 lbs. at \$4 65: 157 do, av 90 lbs. at \$4 25; 229 do, av 87 lbs, at \$4 65; 197 do, av 96 lbg, at \$5: 175 do, av 90 lbs. at \$4 50: 201, av 92 lbs. at \$4 621/2; 208 stockers, av 77 lbs, at \$3 75; 124, av 88 lbs, at \$4 35: 134, av 72 lbs, at \$4: 279, av 81 lbs, at \$3 90: 160. av 79 lbs, at \$3 75. There was no chonge in the market on Tuesday or Wednesday and at the close there was a large number of common sheep left over in the yards.

Hous-Receipts 55,715, against 24,895 last week The large receipts and a light demand for shipment gave the market a weak feeling, and at the close on Wednesday there was 40 carloads left over. Good to choice selected Yorkers sold at \$5 70@5 80; i extra, \$5 90. Light selected Yorkers in moderate demand at \$5 45@5 55. Pigs, \$5@5 50. Good to hoice selected medium weights, \$5 90@6; if ex tra, \$6 10@6 15. Good to choice heavy \$6 10@6 30. Fair to good mixed heavy ends, \$5 25@5 75

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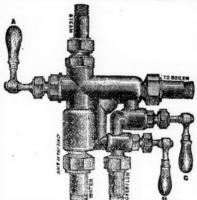
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"OZONE-Purified air, active state of Oxygen."—Webster.

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The value of Ozone as a 1 atural preserver has been known to our able chemists for years, but, until now, no means of producing it in a practical, inexpensive, and simple manner have been discovered.

Microscopic observations prove that decay is due to septile matter or minute germs, that develop and feed upon animal and vegetable structures. Ozone, applied by the Prentise method, seizes and destroys these germs at once, and thus preserves. At our offices in Cincionatic an be seen almost every article that can be thought of, preserved by this process, and every visitor is welcome to come in, taste, smell, take away with him, and test in every way the merits of Ozone as a preservative. We will also preserve free of charge, any article that is brought or sent prepaid to us, and return it to the sender for him to keep and test. ep and test.

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perfectly sweet for any length of time.

VEGETABLES can be kept for an indefinite period in their natural condition, retaining their odor and flavor, treated in their original packages, at a small expense. All grains, flour, meal, etc..

held in their normal condition.

ISUTTER, after being treated by this process, will not become rancid.

Dead human bodies, treated before decomposition sets in, can be held in a natural condition for each, without puncturing the skin or mutilating the body in any way. Hence the great value of Ozone

There is no change in the slightest particular in the appearance of any article thus preserved, and no trace of any foreign or unnatural odor or taste.

A room filled with different articles, such as eggs, meat, fish, etc., can be treated at one time without additional trouble or expense.

The fact there is nothing that Ozone will not preserve. Think of every thing you can that is liable to sour, decay, or spoil, and then remember that we guarantee that Ozone will preserve it in exactly the condition you want it for any length of time. If you will remember this, it will save asking questions as to whether Ozone will preserve this or that article—it will preserve anything and everything you can think of.

can think of.

There is not a township in the United States in which a live man can not make any amount of money from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year, that he pleases. We desire to get a live man interested in each county in the United States, in whose hands we can place this Preservative, and through him secure the business which every county ought to produce, A FORTUNE Awaits Any Man who Secures Control of OZONE in any Township or County.

A. C. Bewen, Marion, Ohio, has cleared \$2,000 in two months. \$2 for a test package was his first in-A. C. Bøwen, Marion, Ohio, has cleared \$2,000 in two months. \$2 for a test package was his first investment. Woods Brothers, Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, made \$6,000 on eggs purchased in Angust and sold November 1st. \$2 for a test package was their first investment. F. K. Raymond, of Morristown, Belmont Co. Ohio, is clearing \$2,000 a month in handling and selling Ozone, \$2 for a test package was his first investment. D. F. Webber, Charlotte, Eaton Co., Mich., has cleared a thousand dollars a month since August. \$2 for a test package was his first investment. J. B. Gaylord, 80 La Sale Street, Chicago, is preserving eggs, fruit, etc., for the commission men of Chicago, charging 1½ cpe rdoc, for eggs, and other articles in proportion. He is preserving 5,000 dozen eggs per day, and on his business is making \$3,000 a month clear. \$2 for a test package was his first investment. The Cincinnati Feed Co., 468 West Seventh Street, is making \$5,000 a month in handling brewers' malt, preserving it and shipping it as feed to all parts of the country. Malt unpreserved sours in 24 hours. Preserved by Ozone it keeps perfectly sweet for months.

These are instances which we have asked the privilege of publishing. There are scores of others Write to any of the above parties and got the evidence direct.

Now to prove the absolute truth of everything we have said in this paper, we propose to place in your hands the means of proving for yourself that we have not claimed half enough. To any person who doubts any of there statements, and who is interested sufficiently to make the trip, we will pay all traveling and hotel expenses for a visit to this city, if we fail to prove any statement that we have made.

How to Secure a Fortune with OZONE

A test package of Ozone, containing a sufficient quantity to preserve one thousand dozen eggs, or other articles in proportion, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of \$2. This package will enable the applicant to pursue any line of tests and experiments he desires, and thus satisfy himself as to the extraordinary merits of Ozone as a preservative. After having thus satisfied himself, and had time to look the field over to determine what he wishes to do in the future—whether to sell the article to others, or to confine it to his own use, or any other line of policy which is best suited to him and to his township or control. We will give exclusive township or county privileges to the first responsible applicant who or other a test package and desires to control the business in his locality. The man who secures control of Ozone for any special territo y will enjoy a monopoly which will surely enrich him.

Don't let a day pass until you have ordered a test package, and if you desire to secure an exclusive privilege we assure you that delay may deprive you of it, for the applications come in to us by scores every mail—many by telegraph. "First come first served," is our rule. If you do not care to send money in advance for the test package we will send it C. O. D., but this will put, you to the expense of charges for return of money. Our correspondence is very large; we have all we can do to attend to the shipping of orders and giving attention to our working agents. Therefore we cannot give any attention to letters which do not order Ozone. If you think of any article that you are doubtful about Ozone preserving, remember we quarantee that it will preserve it, no reatter what it is.

PILIFICIAL CLY—"First has do not not your attention to a class of references which no enterprise or mere all merit could secure. We refer, by permission, as to our interzity and to the value of the Prentise Preservative, to the following gentlemen: Edward C. Boyce, Member Board of Public Works; E. O. Eshelby, City Comptroller; Amo

PRENTISS PRESERVING CO., (Limited) S. E. Cor. Ninth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

Salt in Agriculture. THE MASSILLON PONY MIL

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879. E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.
DEAR SIR: -The specimen of Refuse Salt you for DEAR SIR: -The specimen of Refuse Salt you forwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result:

Fine Salt of the salt works consiste essentially of Cbloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of time and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent, of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ask of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby, although less than one part in a hondred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, asd in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia, which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College

Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

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40 Large Chromo Cards, Feathers. Hands with name 10c postpaid. GEO.I.REED, Nassau, NY

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JOHNSTONE & GIBB

VOLUME XII.

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Agricultu SHEEP AND

Annual Meetings of the S and Wool-Growers' A

Amalgamation of the ties and a New Or Effected. The fifth anual meeting igan Sheep Breeders and association convened in th

evening Dec. 13th, 1882. was called to order by Pre of Hamburg. The proceedings of the

ber of the Capitol at Lans

ting was read by Secretar and aproved. The Treasurer submitt which was as follows:

Amount on Hand Dec. 15th 18 Total | Paid order Wm, Bail. | W. D. M. Edwards. | W. J. G. Dean. | W. J. G. Dea

On motion the report of was accepted and adopted The President then de ed to with marked atter applauded at the close: Gentlemen of the Sheep-Bre Growers' Association: — A paseed since our last meetin passed since our last meetin know our ranks have not be hand of death. In looking by year with its horrors of assa head of the Government, w. Chief Magistrates and Coun

cratic to Republican ascen any other government would anarchy, misrule and finar

anarchy, misrule and finar our system of ruling, gover of the people, we are movin the confidence of the people of all kinds in a healthful st ticular special branch of more confidence, present than in sheep-breeding and The present meeting of t this pleasant and profits should be one of mutual co-kindly interchange of view. The breefits of association The benefits of association strikingly:illustrated than i this Association. Allowing terest in wool and mutton r eral improvement in all kin eral improvement in all kill
the country, still it is plain
good has been accomplishe
ed capacity. A few years
scattered over a large ares
Michigan were endeavoring
different breads of sheep.
curity was felt in the under breeders were acquainted w there was nothing in comm years ago a few of us thoug interests could be advance of an association for discus of breeding, the best meth of sheep, of handling wo the same. A small number the same. A small number appointed place of meeting ganization, and the friend went to work, with what r more or less familiar. A haps will bear mentioning

acquaintance with each of

are being formed. Jeal kindred accompaniments and a common interest fo

for a general good is happi A common brotherhood is

A common brotherhood is may the time soon come wo frepreach shall be heard well doing.

Information in the war sheep hansandry is being a friction of different ideas action, and much good is time of our organization it wor of Ohio and Pennsylva pared with Michigan wool, live cents per pound. At difference was from one pound, one cent being nea ence. This is due, in my of the property of the state of the s ence. This is due, in my of ter manner in which our way, resulting in a large decussions in our meeting. This Association holds member of the National Vescelation and is second. sociation, and is second to strength and in the intelli-of its members, and it is d future, with good manager mony, to stand at the hea ganizations in this country democratic overalisation. democratic organization, membership all engaged in wool or mutton, grade Hence its strength. If of accomplished so much in have we not a right to exp

ture. Let us by wise c growth. Let it be encou membership.

The sheep and wool interests men are engaged in their

any other agricultural canigh and in good demand